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FOOTSTEPS.

But only for a little space
The tiny footsteps falter,
And now are vanished from their place
And now the others alter,
Showing a slower, heavier tread—
Then, lo! two shoe prints only,
The smaller, daintier ones are fled;
On plod the others, lonely.

And now they drag through winter snow,
With prints that merge together;
And there are ruby streaks that show
Where thorns have pierced the leather;
And now the lark returns to bed
For twilight has descended;
Untrodden is the track ahead,
And all the prints are ended.
—J. F. Sullivan in Cassell's

JENNY WREN.

No one ever called her a beauty, and yet few persons that ever looked on her but turned to look again. It was such a sweet and dainty face, with eyes of a deep, lustrous, golden brown; skin a trifle dusky, like a sunbrowned Neapolitan, but with a ruddy, pomegranate redness of the cheeks and lips and a great abundance of fine, brown hair that shone like satin, it was so smooth and bright. Her name was Etoile North, but nothing could have been more inappropriate, for she was not in the least like a star, and of all stars she was most unlike the North star except perhaps in certain steady, unchanging attributes of character but dimly suspected even by her most intimate friends.

Besides having brown eyes, brown hair and a brown complexion, she had a great liking for brown in color, and nearly all her costumes, especially in the autumn and winter time, were made of various shades of brown, and for that reason somebody once compared her to a jenny wren. The name clung to her. It was one of those lucky hits that seem a kind of inspiration, and before the end of the season people had half forgotten that she was called Etoile North. Even to strangers she was often playfully introduced as Jenny Wren, with a few laughing words of explanation and the addition of her full name. With her own sex Jenny Wren was a universal favorite. Among the other she was greatly liked, and young men who had no sisters often wished for a sister like her. But when it was one day announced that she was engaged to marry Clement Thorne there was almost an outcry of astonishment and something like indignation, the latter sentiment being occasioned by a feeling of personal interest, almost amounting to possession, which nearly every one unconsciously experienced in regard to Jenny Wren.

Clement Thorne was a poet—handsome, talented, impecunious as poets are apt to be, and admired by the girls in Miss North's set to a pitch of enthusiasm seldom reached except for men of his stamp—unusual, magnetic, personally beautiful and therefore for a variety of reasons "quite the rage," at least for a season or two.

"Our Jenny, our charming, sweet, demure, little brown Jenny, that we are all in love with more or less, carried off by this brilliant bird of paradise!" said the young men among themselves. "Well, but why not? Since we all admire her who should not? Who would have supposed it, though, and how will it turn out, eh?"

And with a few more wondering exclamations this unexpected turn in the little brown maiden's affairs was quietly accepted, for though all these young men really cared for Jenny and loved her—as a sister—not one of them was in the least in love with her, and as a rule the most affectionate brothers are quite philosophical when it is only a sister who prefers another man.

But with Jenny's "sisters" it was quite another thing.

"What in the world can he see in her?"

"She is quite unsuited for the wife of such a man!"

"He will tire of her in a week!"

"She will die of neglect and ennui before the honeymoon is over!"

"He will break her heart flirting with other women!"

Such were a few of the exclamations among those of her own sex that greeted the announcement of Miss North's engagement to Mr. Thorne, and when the first excitement had passed away one out of the bevy of girls who had been discussing the news was observed to be paler than usual, and when she spoke in a low, concentrated tone her words attracted immediate attention, for it was pretty generally understood that the cold, proud Miss Hammerton had at last lost her heart while listening to the handsome poet reading his own passionate love verses, not a few of which had been inspired by her beauty and royal bearing.

"There is no such need for astonishment," she said, with a slight touch of scorn. "Mr. Thorne's choice only proves that he is human after all, though we have been accustomed to regard him as a being belonging to Olympus. Like most men of genius, though he writes so beautifully of poverty and the stings of adversity, he does not pine for personal experience in such matters. He is a poor man, and he is determined to marry money. We all know our dear little Jenny's worth and sweetness, but she is not a man's beauty, and her charm for Clement—for Mr. Thorne, I mean—lies in the fact that she is the sole heir to her uncle's millions."

"Oh, Therese, you are too cynical!" exclaimed Kate O'Hara, a warm hearted girl in whose veins still flowed the blood of her faroff Celtic ancestry. "Why shouldn't Mr. Thorne love Jenny for herself? Don't we all love her, and which of us cares one pin about her uncle's millions?"

"Yes, we all love her, quite as a matter of course," replied the youthful woman of the world, "because in a way she belongs to us, and she has not one quality of mind or person calculated to excite our envy or rouse our jealousy. Believe me, my dear Kate, when a girl is universally beloved and admired by her own sex it is but a very left handed kind of a compliment and simply means that she can never be thought of in the light of a rival."

"Oh! Oh!" and "Oh, Therese!" were the exclamations, half laughing, half indignant that greeted this speech, but inasmuch as nearly every one present felt it to contain at least a grain of truth no one openly contradicted it, and Miss Hammerton had the triumph of feeling that she was mistress of the situation outwardly, whatever the wild tumult of her feelings might be within.

And within there was a wild tumult, for Therese Hammerton was in love with Clement Thorne, and as she had never doubted that the feeling was returned with equal ardor she had allowed her passion to gather force with every glance she met from his dark, glowing eyes till it had passed quite beyond her control and she truly believed that in his ardent face and in the low, deep, impassioned tones of his voice she read the response to the love they had kindled in her hitherto cold, restrained, but intense and concentrated nature.

The announcement of Thorne's engagement to Miss North—which, happily for herself, she had just learned in the privacy of her own apartment—had struck her with the force of a physical blow, and although her gaze still remained riveted on the letter containing the news, she no longer saw the written words. Her head fell back against her chair. Everything seemed wrapped in darkness, and she was so far unconscious that she no longer felt the keen pain which had rendered her almost insensible. But that numbness of sensation soon passed away, and every nerve seemed to tingle with agony. She started to her feet, fiercely crushing the letter in her hand till her finger nails seemed to pierce her soft palm.

"It is not true! It cannot be! I won't believe it!" she muttered. "He knows that I love him; every one knows it! I have taken no pains to conceal it, and every look from him has been the confession of a love returned. Oh, no man would dare deceive me so! But I must now begin to school my face and school my voice that I may betray myself no more. If this is true I will hear of it on every side, but if he is going to marry her it is for her uncle's money. His heart and soul are mine, for they are the twin halves of my own!"

Miss Hammerton was soon convinced of the truth of the rumor, which was speedily officially announced, and she was one of the first to congratulate Jenny Wren, and if the words in which the congratulation was conveyed left the little fiancee tingling with some vague sensation of pain and insult, she could not tell why, nor could she remember one single disagreeable word spoken by dear Therese—unless—could it have been that reference to Uncle John's wealth and the perfectly unfounded report that he was half in love with Kate O'Hara, but lacked the courage to ask a girl so much his junior to become his wife?

"So absurd, you know, Clement," she said that some evening as she repeated the "silly nonsense" to her lover, "because Uncle Josh isn't really old at all—not much over 45, and certainly looks ten years younger—and if he really loves Kate why shouldn't he marry her, if she isn't in love with somebody else? That is the only impediment—and if any two people are really in love with each other, nothing in the world can prevent them from marrying each other."

"Oh you wise little girl!" laughed her lover, looking down into the brown eyes that looked up in eager questioning. "All the sages since the world began never spoke more truly." And then he kissed the rosy lips that poutingly declared he was always laughing at her because in his conceit he imagined that only poets really knew anything about love.

"And that's true, Clement, dear, too, for every girl in love becomes a poet, so you see I really know just as much about it as you do."

Little Jenny Wren was very happy—so happy that it was quite a long time before the demon of suspicion was able to force an entrance into her joyous young heart. She heard innumerable references to her uncle's wealth. She heard a great deal of laughing comment on his evident admiration of her friend Kate O'Hara. She saw Kate blush brightly and look pleased when her companions rallied her and pretended to hum the music of "Auld Robin Gray," and finally she received confirmation strong that her uncle was not going to remain a bachelor long, when Kate, something between smiles and tears, one day enfolded her in a warm embrace and asked her how she would like to call her "aunty."

"Then it is really true!" exclaimed Jenny. "Oh, you darling! I am delighted!"

"And it will really make no difference?" asked Kate anxiously. "Oh, Jenny, dear, if it will, not even all my love for Mr. North will induce me to bring a shadow on your life!"

"How, dear Kate? I don't know what you mean. I tell you I am delighted! Uncle John is far too good and noble to go through life unmated and unloved only to grow into a crusty old bachelor at the last. Nothing in my life, except when Clement told me he loved me, has given me such pleasure as to know that you love Uncle John and that you have promised to marry him."

"And Clement? But of course he loves you, Jenny, darling, for yourself, but Therese is so madly in love with him herself, and somehow hearing every one speak of his admiration for her—and she is so beautiful, you know—and of the fortune you would inherit from your uncle, I just allowed myself to worry over things, but it's all nonsense."

"Clement's admiration for Therese!" said Jenny slowly, and Kate saw with dismay that every vestige of the bright pomegranate red had faded from the round brown cheek and a strange, haggard look had come over the features, making the sweet face of Jenny Wren look very old and pinched, almost as if age and grief had fallen on her all in a moment.

"Of course he admires her! He always did! Who doesn't? And no one more than I do!" she said, with sudden self assertion, and the color came back to her face and she chatted gayly, but could never remember one word of what she had said, nor just when Kate had kissed her goodby and gone away. But after a while she realized that she was alone. Her hands, tightly twisted together, dropped into her lap and her head bent above them, while subdued convulsive sobs shook her slight form and scalding tears fell from her burning eyes.

"He loves Therese, and he marries me to gain my uncle's money!"

This was the thought which seared her heart and brain as again and again it beat itself out to the measure of these bitter words.

Yes, she could no longer doubt it. Some such thought had tried to force itself upon her many, many times before, but she would not listen. Now she must listen, for Kate, who loved her, and who had thought that she ought to know what others had said, in order that she might prove it false, had told her in plainest words just what they said. And now a hundred things came back to her, the meaning of which she would not before see or understand, and she remembered the looks of open admiration bestowed on her rival, and the latter's mingled looks of scorn and triumph at her Clement's too evident perfidy.

"But I will know the truth," she said aloud in a clear and thrilling voice.

And in that moment Jenny Wren seemed to fly away, and a deep, steady light shone in her large eyes—a light that spread all over her face—and she looked the embodiment of her pure name, the star of the north—the mariner's star.

Clement, do you love me? That I love you there's no need for me to say. But I must be loved for myself alone. It is said and believed that you love Therese. If it is true, I love you enough to give you to her—yes, enough to give you to each other. I only ask the truth. My uncle, whose heir I was supposed to be, will soon be married to a woman who loves him truly, and I am indeed as poor and unpretending as the little bird whose plume my girl friends have bestowed on me. But the man who marries me must take me for myself alone; it is my only pride. And to him I am, now and always, ETOILE NORTH.

She sent her letter by a special messenger, and within an hour her lover was at her feet. It was like other love quarrels, where there was nothing to quarrel about, and when it was over the little brown girl was Jenny Wren again.

"But do you admire her, Clement?" she said with a happy laugh. "I have seen you look at her—oh, as if you adored her!"

"Very likely. I look so at pictures and statues. Poets and artists have that privilege; but I love you, my own little girl, and that makes all the difference."

And Jenny Wren was satisfied.—Blanche Myrtle in Kansas City Times.

Her Perfect Figure.

The acme of cynicism is contained in the remark of the Washington man who declared that in his eyes no woman had a good figure unless it represented at least a million.—Kate Field's Washington.

CANNING FACTORIES.

A GLIMPSE AT THE GREAT FARMS THAT RAISE VEGETABLES.

A Massachusetts County Which Supports a Growing and Profitable Industry. Where Much of Our Canned Fruits and Vegetables Come From.

Norfolk county in this state is the center of the canning industry in the east, and probably more farmers' produce is raised here directly for the factories than in any other county in the United States. It has a fertile soil, a genial climate and a progressive class of farmers, and if they have not solved the problem of big profits in farming they have at least discovered the way to make their farms give them a good living. The question of finding a market for all of their surplus goods is answered for them by the factories, where nearly everything grown on the farm can be sold. The farms as a rule consist of five, ten and fifty acres, although there are some larger ones situated farther back; but small farms prevail in numbers and profitableness.

Corn, tomatoes, beans, apples, asparagus and similar products are raised on these farms for the canning factories. Every season the farmers make a new agreement either to sell all of their produce to the factories at so much per ton or bushel, or take their chances of marketing what they can in the cities and selling the surplus at the factories for whatever they can get. In some few instances the factory people own the land and lease it to farmers who sell all their produce to them. Another method in vogue is to hire farmers to run the farms at so much a year, and the factory people make what they can from the bargain.

About the 1st of September the canning concerns begin operations. Many of these are owned by the lobster canning factory people on the coast, and it is after the lat- [illegible] neries begin. The season extends then well up into the fall months, ending only when frost has killed late vegetables. A great many people are then required to rush things through, both on the farm and in the factories. Vegetable gathering begins while the schools are closed for the summer vacation, and many children and women help in the work. In the cranberry district of Cape Cod the vacation is changed so that children can work at the bogs to make a little money, and it is very probable that the summer vacation here would be changed if the vegetables did not ripen at the proper time.

One factory handles on the average 700 to 800 bushels of tomatoes a day, and when the corn season presses heavily the concern is capable of turning out 2,400 bushels, although the average is about the same as that of the tomatoes. One acre of good corn yields generally from 1,200 to 1,500 cans of corn, which nets the farmer between thirty and forty dollars per acre. A few exceptionally rich soils produce more than this, and one has yielded as high as 2,200 cans. About 100 pounds of corn, cut from the cob and ready for boiling, fill sixty cans.

The corn is brought in the husk to the factory by the cartload. As soon as it is husked it is cut off by patent knives and passed to the weigher, who gives the exact weight to the farmer and to the head of the factory. The corn has to be attended to as soon as it arrives, for if allowed to stand any length of time it would heat and spoil. Generally the factory dislikes to handle corn that has been hauled more than four miles, or any that has not been fresh picked. The purchaser for the factory always examines it carefully before it is given to the huskers.

When the corn is weighed it is passed through a series of spindles which quickly take out all silk and cobs that may remain. After this nearly everything is done by machinery. It is passed into a hopper, and from this it is poured into cans that rotate around in frames. Another machine wipes the cans dry and shoves them along to have a patent cap put on and soldered down by men. A packer puts the cans in a rack, which carries three dozen at a time to the hot water bath. In this the corn is thoroughly heated, and then a hole is made in each can to allow the steam and hot air to escape. It is a critical moment then, and the men who handle the cans next must understand their business. Just as soon as the steam is out a drop of solder is put over the hole, and the cans are then ready for the final cooking.

A huge tank is arranged for this cooking, and it is done entirely by steam. Each factory has its time limit for cooking the corn, and it is a trade secret that few care to divulge. The whole success of the process depends upon the amount of cooking and the pressure of the steam at this point. When they are properly cooked the cans are turned over to the labelers and packers, who prepare them for market.

Other vegetables receive similar treatment. The tomatoes are first scalded, and then carried to long benches where women rapidly take the peels off, after which they pass through the same process as the corn. Squashes are peeled entirely by machine, and the seeds taken out and the meat cut into slices by machine before being boiled and crowded into cans. Paring machines are spinning around all the time, taking the peel off apples, pears and quinces. In fact, after they are prepared for the cans, all fruit and vegetables are treated about the same, with the exception of a change in the time of cooking and the amount of sugar added to them.

The output of one of these factories averages about 170,000 2-pound cans of corn, the same amount of tomatoes and squashes, 20,000 cans of apples and the same of quinces, 5,000 cans of pears and 50,000 cans of beans. This means altogether between 400,000 and 500,000 cans of fruits and vegetables. Most of these cans are the 2-pound ones, but a few are gallon cans. An idea of the canning industry in the United States may be gathered from these figures when it is stated that there are more than 2,000 canning concerns in the country. The output of many of them is much less, but a good majority average the highest figures. The profits of the business for the factories appear to be satisfactory, for there is generally a sale for all their canned goods one season or another, and the farmers in this section at least are contented with their share in the enterprise.—Massachusetts Cor. New York Post.

A Tree Worth Growing.

What is of particular interest in the scarlet flowered horse chestnut, and what has attracted much notice, is the pretty shape of almost every specimen. It is well worthy of extended culture, for it is at once showy, neat of habit, occupies little space, and is perfectly hardy and easily managed.—London Garden.

The Regular Programmes.

Little Mabel—If you don't stop, I'll tell mamma, and she'll tell papa, and then papa will whip you.

Little Johnny—Then I'll cry, and then grandma will give me some candy, and I won't give you any.—Good News.

True Sorrow.

A country paper has this personal item: "Those who know old Mr. Wilson, of this place, personally, will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed."—London Tit-Bits.

FISHERMEN AND FISHER WOMEN.

How Flood, Ebb and Slackwater Treated Their Envious Wives.

There are three men fishing in a little boat. Three women fishing from the rocks close by.

Flood (pulling in a fish)—First blood.

Ebb (pulling in a fish)—This is business, I guess they are coming in now.

Slackwater (pulling in a fish)—In with you, boys.

Mrs. Flood—Each one of those men has caught a fish.

Mrs. Ebb—They said we could get them here, too, but see! Mr. Flood has just caught another one.

Mrs. Slackwater—And my husband's got another too. (Calling) I should think you might give somebody else a chance at that.

Slackwater—Don't you have any bites, Henrietta?

Mrs. Slackwater—No, we don't. The bobs haven't bobbed once.

Slackwater—They haven't fairly (stops to pull in a fish) commenced to run yet. You'll get as many as we do in a minute.

Flood (in undertone)—Doubtful about that. They ain't fishing in the channel.

Ebb—If we had a bigger boat—jiminl, but that's a nice one! Look at him.

Mrs. Ebb—You men must have a hundred, I should think, the way you are catching them.

Ebb—Pshaw! We've only got two or three—little things at that. They'll run larger by and by, and you'll get 'em over there too.

Slackwater (softly pulling two fish over the side of the boat and keeping between them and the ladies)—By gracious, boys, they pull like bulldogs!

Mrs. Slackwater—Are they running yet, Theodore?

Slackwater—Well, you can hardly say they are yet.

Mrs. Slackwater—How many do you think you'll catch at a time when they do run?

Flood (unhooking a fish and laughing softly)—I guess we'll have to manage to get some of 'em out of here, eh?

Ebb (reeling furiously)—We ought to, but my wife is afraid to stay in a boat unless I am along too.

Flood (casting)—So's mine.

Slackwater—Two more, boys. My wife is that way too.

Mrs. Slackwater—Can't you come ashore, Theodore, and let Mrs. Ebb go out?

Slackwater—Why—yes—certainly.

Ebb (in undertone)—You'll do nothing of the sort. I'll go ashore my—hang it! I lost a nice one then. I've got to 'tend to business better'n this.

Mrs. Slackwater—Well, why don't you come then?

Ebb—Do you want to come out, Emily?

Mrs. Ebb—Oh, I don't know that I do. You come in and let Mrs. Flood go out.

Ebb—Heaven and earth, see those fellows jump! (To Mrs. Ebb)—All right. (To Flood, with assumed cheerfulness)—Pull up that anchor, old man.

Flood (calling out)—Do you want to come out in Mr. Ebb's place, Lucy?

Mrs. Flood—I don't believe I care about it. Why don't you come in and let Mrs. Slackwater go out?

Mrs. Slackwater—I'll tell you what we can do. Two of you men can come and fish off the rocks, and the other one can take us out there and bait the hooks while we fish.

Slackwater (pulling in a fish)—All right.

Flood (pulling in a fish)—We'll do that.

Ebb (pulling in a fish)—By and by.

Old gentleman in next boat (who always goes alone)—For pure, unadulterated selfishness give me the average man who goes a-fishing.—American Angler.

Matches Mightier Than the Slipper.

The efficacy of matches as a correctional medium was demonstrated yesterday upon one of the annex boats. The passengers included a family party of three—husband, wife and little boy of five years. Before the boat left the slip the child proceeded to show that he was very badly spoiled. He was a pretty little chap, but his boldness and mischievous ways made him anything but popular. Although he went so far as to throw the hand satchel of a passenger from the seat to the floor with an accompaniment of wry faces, his mother said never a word. She was of the languid sort, and seemed too weary of the world to even breathe. The father was kept busy admonishing the youngster, but with little effect. Finally he dived down into his pocket, drew out a matchsafe, and opening it extracted a match.

"Come here!" he commanded as he walked toward the terrible infant and made a feint of lighting the match.

The little fellow, thoroughly frightened, ran to his mother, crying, "Please don't, papa, I'll be good."

And he was good during the rest of the trip.—New York World.

Dangers of Reading in Bed.

The popular idea is correct that reading when lying in bed is injurious. It is not the recumbent position that does the harm to the visual organs, it is the bad, insufficient light that one usually provides himself with that works the injury. Poor light forces the eyes to reach after it—strains them. In bed it is not usual to be surrounded by light, as is always the case when one reads while lying in a hammock out of doors. When in bed the light (either daylight or lamplight) is usually the farthest removed from the bed; if it shines at all it sheds its rays over the feet of the reader instead of over his left shoulder, where it should fall. A good strong light thrown onto the page of the book from behind and to the left of the reader will banish the cause of strain, and reading in bed with such care as to accessories may be no more harmful than reading sitting in an upright position.—Jenness Miller's Magazine.

The Mugwump Idol Shattered.

Mr. Cleveland having extended the olive branch to Mr. Hill, with an unction that is more creditable to his judgment than is consistent with his past high mightiness, the Democrats will probably have less to say hereafter of the president's placation of Mr. Platt. But what will the Mugwumps do now that their idol has so incontinently dumped them?—Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Record.

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CRIMINAL BEASTS.

A CURIOUS STUDY OF MAN'S DEALINGS WITH THE BRUTES.

Time Used to Be When Magistrates Solemnly Heard Arguments Over the Guilt or Innocence of a Bird or a Lizard or an Insect—An Interesting Book.

A book which will delight all lovers of the curious and grotesque, as well as provide food for serious thought, has appeared at Naples under the title of "Criminal Beasts." Its author, Signor d'Addosio, describes it as a mere attempt to deal with the subject. He prepared it without assistance, and admits that it only imperfectly covers the ground he has outlined. Yet it presents a perfectly astounding array of facts and veracious incidents relating to the supposed amenability of brutes to the civil law.

The reader is first reminded that the ancient laws of the Egyptians, Indians, Persians, Hebrews and Greeks attributed rights and duties to animals, and decided that equally with men animals were subject to praise or blame, reward or punishment. For this reason severe penalties were instituted against men who took the life of animals, maltreated or hurt them without reason, and equally severe penalties were awarded to animals for acts hurtful to the lives or property of men. Little by little these laws, which flourished when mankind was still childlike and ingenuous, fell into disuse as the human race became aware of its immense superiority, and finally the cold and reasoning Romans denied to animals any rights and duties, and pronounced them to be void of conscience or personality, without, however, deciding that they were mere machines.

Then came a reaction. The Middle Ages, distinguished for the predominance of imagination over reason, leaped back at a bound to superstition and barbarism, and all rights and duties were restored to animals, together with [illegible] that when they committed any act hurtful to man or his works they were summoned as criminals and subjected to the rigor of the law. In the Sixteenth century this humanizing of animals began again to decrease, until in the Seventeenth century it entirely disappeared.

After this historical sketch, Signor d'Addosio considers the advance of science in relation to the animal kingdom. The theory of evolution, which ascribes to brutes the rudiments of human attributes, is carefully reviewed. The modern school of science, says the author, declares that, in common with mankind, animals possess reason will, conscience, language, sentiments and sociability, and that the whole difference lies in the more or less in quantity and not in quality. The modern penal school now begins to ask: "What is crime?" and itself replies that crime is a natural phenomenon, common to plants and animals equally with men. Now, slyly observes Signor d'Addosio, if this theory be carried out to its logical consequence, it would result that an animal which sinned against human society ought to be punished for its crime, as it was in the Middle Ages.

The curious lawsuits which were in the Middle Ages so often instituted against members of the animal kingdom were sometimes penal, sometimes civil. The former were directed against animals that had destroyed human life, or resorted to magic and diabolical works, when the accused were put in prison, tried, sentenced, condemned and executed according to all the formalities of lawsuits against human criminals. The civil suits were directed against such animals or insects as attacked and damaged corn fields, vineyards, orchards, meadows and so on, or in any other way were hurtful to the possessions of men.

When prayers and processions had been resorted to in vain an appeal was made to the local ecclesiastical judge, who cited the destroyers to appear before him and nominated advocates for and against. The inhabitants of the damaged district did the same, and the trial took place with solemnity and with all the tedious details and long winded arguments of mediæval justice and jurists. The sentence generally condemned the accused insects or animals to leave the invaded territory within a given date, on pain of curses and excommunication, and almost always assigned some uncultivated place where they could retire and live as they pleased. Often when the creatures had been deaf to the sentence a new trial and verdict were undertaken to carry out the excommunication.

There are given in the book, on the authority of official records, accounts of a vast number of trials of horses, cattle, fowls, dogs, goats, snakes, leeches, etc. The majority of cases are taken from the records of French courts, though Italy furnishes a goodly number. In Naples itself, for example, an ass was solemnly tried and condemned to be burned to death, a proceeding which called forth a scoffing poem from a wit of the period. Civil suits were generally directed against vermin, such as caterpillars, grubs, leeches, locusts, rats, mice and so on.

In 1451 a suit was instituted against the leeches which infested the ponds in the neighborhood of Berne, in Switzerland, and the bishop of Lausanne, in his instructions to his parish priests of Berne, which instructions were solemnly approved of by the professors of the University of Heidelburg, mentioned that it would be advisable to procure "some of the aquatic worms and place them before the magistrates." This was done, and the leeches, both those present and those absent, were ordered to leave the places they had so boldly infested within three days on pain of incurring the malediction of God.—New York Tribune.

About Airing Beds.

In airing beds the most thorough careful housekeeper often errs through her very thoroughness. She will shake the sheets, blankets etc., and hang them out of the window and over chairs having them all exposed as much as possible to the direct rays of the sun and in the strongest breeze, and this is just what should be done. Then the pillows will be taken up and thumped until they are soft and fluffy and placed in the very sunniest spot, and this is all wrong. The sun will draw the oil from the feathers, and the pillows will have a rancid, disagreeable odor. Expose them to the air daily; be as thorough as you please in this, and place the pillowslips in the sun if you wish, but do not make the mistake of giving pillows, bolsters, cushions or anything containing feathers a long sun bath, or you will do them more harm than good.—Exchange.

Couldn't Resist the Bargains.

A woman was walking the streets of Boston a short time ago carrying a box of pencils, and around her neck was a card, on which was printed, "Help the Blind." As she walked along she seemed to take much pleasure in looking at the pretty things in the store windows.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The police force of New York city on Jan. 1, 1892, was 3,048, comprising 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 15 surgeons, 36 captains, 154 sergeants, 40 detective sergeants, 161 roundsmen, 3,157 patrolmen and 75 doormen.

Honest good humor is the oil and wine of a merry meeting, and there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.—Washington Irving.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Naturally.

Editor—What do you like to draw best?

Caricaturist — My salary, sir. — Kate Field's Washington.

The Marseillaise.

I was seated next to Rouget de l'Isle at a dinner party in Paris. We had never met before, and as you may easily imagine I was rather interested in the gentleman, whom, with many others at the same board, I complimented on his production, only I confined myself to complimenting him on his poem. "You don't say a word about the music," he replied, "and yet, being a celebrated musician, that ought to interest you. Do you not like it?" "Very much, indeed," I said in a somewhat significant tone. "Well, let me be frank with you. The music is not mine. It was that of a march which came, heaven knows whence, and which they kept on playing at Marseilles during the Terror, when I was a prisoner at the Fortress of St. Jean. I made a few alterations necessitated by the words, and there it is."

Thereupon, to his great surprise, I hummed the march as I had originally written it. "Wonderful!" he exclaimed. "How did you come by it?" When I told him [illegible] round my neck." But the next moment he said, "I am very sorry, my dear Boucher, but I am afraid you will be despoiled forever, do what you will; for your music and my words go so well together that they seem to have sprung simultaneously from the same brain, and the world, even if I proclaimed my indebtedness to you, would never believe it." "Keep the loan," I said, moved in spite of myself by his candor. "Without your genius my march would be forgotten by now. You have given it a patent of nobility. It is yours forever."—"The Englishman in Paris."

Comfortable Positions.

The position of the body during literary composition has always been a matter of great concern to authors. Charles Kingsley and numerous other writers of distinction found that their ideas flowed more freely when they stood on their feet, slowly pacing the room, while one eminent composer did his best work sitting bolt upright in a gilded drawing room chair, attired in his finest clothing, and an American poet of note rests on his spine, his feet high in the air, to write his most enjoyable verse.

On this point Dr. Lauder Brunton has made some investigations that entitle him to the world's gratitude, for he thinks that he has thereby discovered the secret of having ideas at will. In the course of his experiments he placed himself in various positions, and found that his mental activity was greatest when he lay flat on a table. Then ideas bubbled up in his mind. By and by he thought that as he was doing so well in a reclining position he might sit up, but it would not do.

"The moment," says the doctor, "that I raised my head my mind became an utter blank, so I put my head down again flat on the table and finished my article in that position."—Chicago Herald.

Pay of 'Longshoremen.

Certainty and regularity of employment count for a great deal, as is shown by the conduct of longshoremen these days. You may hire a longshoreman for nine or ten dollars a week at steady work in a factory or store, but the rate for their work along the docks is thirty and forty cents an hour, and in unloading vessels sometimes 400 longshoremen make as much as twelve dollars each at a single job, unbroken save by the brief respite snatched for meals. No other unskilled labor is paid so well, but the New York longshoreman is worthy of his hire, and he is a marvellously strong, active and intelligent workman.

A mite of a woman, who hired two longshoremen to help remove her furniture, described them as big as houses, and when one of them, looking down on her, said, "Missus, it's a mighty dry movin," she lost no time in sending for liquid refreshment.—New York Sun.

Women Compositors.

Princess Louise of Battenberg, under the instruction of her husband, has acquired the art of typesetting and is very expert at it. Lady Colin Campbell is also an expert compositor, and has set up the type for several of her literary productions for private circulation. The late Lady Brassey was very expert as a compositor. Mme. de Stael, wife of Baron de Stael, who about a century ago was such a distinguished leader in French literary and political circles, stated that what she was most proud of was the fact that she had acquired seventeen trades (one being that of a compositor), by any one of which she could make a livelihood. In Edinburgh printing offices there are over 300 female compositors.—London Tit-Bits.

The Worship of Flowers.

Since time out of memory adoration of plants and flowers has been the prevailing form of worship in many sections of the far east. Even to this day certain communities of Buddhists and Mohammedans pray by the hour before their favorite plant or flower. In India this species of worship seems to be most prevalent.—St. Louis Republic.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made of herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE.
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Measuring the Grand Falls of Labrador.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, we had provided ourselves with several balls of stout linen cord with which to measure the height of the fall, if the situation should be found suitable. Fortunately alongside the chute just above the brink of the main cataract we found a floor of rock of the same slope, about 30 degs. below the horizontal. Along this it was possible to go, but with some peril, nearly to the edge over which the stream plunges in its final descent. Fastening a heavy billet of green fir to one end of the cord, the weight was carried and thrown down on the surface of the rock to the brink of the fall, the cord being paid out from the upper end of the slope.

A knot was made in the cord to mark the distance to the edge, and the billet was allowed to fall over the precipice into the chasm. Montague, having climbed along the bank at the edge of the canyon, was holding on by the trunk of a tree, from which he could see when the block of wood struck the water below as the cord was paid out by me above. The instant of contact was plainly visible to him, and I was equally sensible of it. The cord was now drawn up over the edge, and the whole length paid out was 505 feet, the part which measured to slope was 189 feet, leaving for the height of the main fall below the chute 316 feet.

Allowing for a few degrees deviation from the perpendicular and for a slight stretching of the cord, though this last was probably counteracted by wetting, the height of the fall may be considered something more than 300 feet. The vertical height of the chute, about thirty-two feet, added to the other measurement, makes the descent from the head of the chute to the surface of the water in the chasm about 318 feet.—C. A. Kenaston in Century.

The Virus of Vipers.

Dr. Arthur Stradling, writing of a number of vipers which were presented to him, says: "Vipers have very large poison glands, and I obtained the venom by allowing them to bite on a small porcelain spoon made on purpose, covered over with oiled silk, like a drum. The fangs, sinking through the silk into the hollow of the spoon, would each discharge a tiny drop or globule of virus, and this I would collect and store in fine glass tubes or on dried blotting paper.

"There are many other methods of getting the poison, but I think this is the best. In India the natives procure cobra venom by inducing the enraged reptiles to strike at a shell, across which a leaf is stretched. Each of my snakes could be depended upon to yield poison once a day, but it was only a trace at a time—just a glistening speck that you could hardly see.

"Of course this was a slow process, and one day I made a calculation that if my sixteen vipers had kept in full health and vigor, and had yielded daily all the year around, and supposing it had been possible to keep the fluid without letting it dry up, it would have taken more than seven years to produce a quart. This will give you some idea of the fearful strength of the stuff when you think how minute is the quantity injected at each bite."—Manchester Times.

Strong in the Face of Death.

In Wright's selection of Latin stories there is an account of a woman described as lying on her deathbed, when her daughter urged her to send for a priest that she might confess her sins, to whom her mother replied: "Why? If I am ill today, tomorrow or next day I shall be well." But the daughter, seeing her become worse, brought in several of her neighbors, who urged the same thing, to whom she said: "What do you talk about, or what do you fear? I shall not die these twelve years. I have heard the cuckoo, which told me so." At length she became speechless and was at the point of death.

Then her daughter sent for the priest, who came, bringing what was necessary to perform the last duties, and approaching her, he asked if she had anything to confess. All she said was "kuckuc," (cuckoo). Again the priest offered her the sacrament and asked her if she believed the Lord was her Saviour, and she replied "kuckuc," so the priest went away and shortly afterward she died.—All the Year Round.

Trying to Do Too Much.

There was once a woman who was the despair of all the other women of her acquaintance. Her house was as pretty as possible and always in perfect order; she kept it on a very small income, and kept it beautifully; she made all her own clothes and those of her child; she trimmed hats for herself and all her sisters; she did fancy work; she painted chairs, thereby saving sometimes as much as seventy-five cents; she taught a class in a mission sewing school; she took lessons in cooking; she belonged to several charitable organizations—and the end of that woman was nervous prostration and a sanitarium. Amid her many occupations she had somehow lost sight of the fact that a certain amount of amusement is necessary for the human mind. She had never "had time" for rest or diversion. And her husband as he paid the bill for medical services possibly reflected how much better, and not only better but cheaper, would prevention have been than cure.—Jenness Miller's Magazine.

The Terrible Punster.

One man at least in Detroit is seriously afflicted with punsteria. The other day the train he wanted to catch went out of the station as he went into it.

"There it goes in a cloud of dust," remarked a friend, pointing down the track.

"I thought it was missed," he said solemnly and started back home.

The same man—he is unmarried—had an appointment with a young lady to meet him down town and join a boating party, but she failed to materialize, and he went to the boat without her.

"Hello," exclaimed one of the party, "where's Miss Blank?"

"Couldn't find her," he replied.

"Why not?"

"It's a missed-her y I don't try to explain," he said, and then had to spell it out to show where the joke came in.—Detroit Free Press.

How Lightning Destroys.

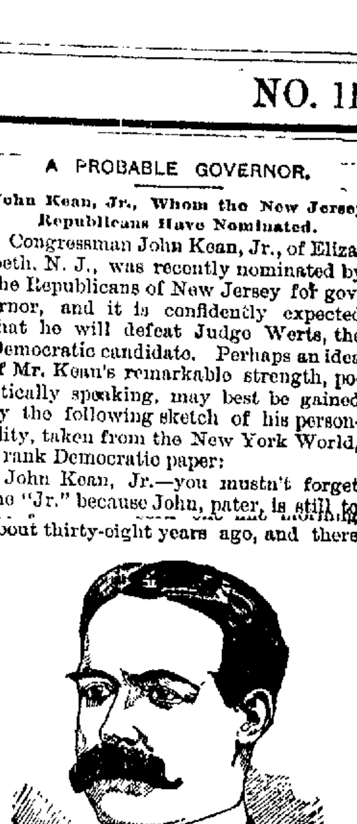
In 1838 the topgallant mast of H. M. S. Rodney was hit by a flash and literally cut up into chips, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Shortly before the topmasts of H. M. S. Hyacinth had suffered in a similar manner, and when the Thetis underwent a like visitation in Rio harbor Captain Fitzroy described the foretopmast as "a mere collection of long splinters almost like reeds."

A PROBABLE GOVERNOR.

John Kean, Jr., Whom the New Jersey Republicans Have Nominated.

Congressman John Kean, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J., was recently nominated by the Republicans of New Jersey for governor, and it is confidently expected that he will defeat Judge Werts, the Democratic candidate. Perhaps an idea of Mr. Kean's remarkable strength, politically speaking, may best be gained by the following sketch of his personality, taken from the New York World, a rank Democratic paper:

John Kean, Jr.—you mustn't forget the "Jr." because John, pater, is still to [illegible] about thirty-eight years ago, and there



JOHN KEAN, JR.

was a gold spoon in his mouth. [illegible] stoutly built and decidedly blond, with what the Scotch call a sandy mustache. Blushing is one of his weaknesses, and when that feeling is on him his face is as rosy as that of the ideal country boy. He could easily be a dude if he wanted to, but his tastes don't run in that direction. When he was old enough to comprehend things his father asked him if he intended to keep the golden spoon in his mouth. John rolled the article up, put it away safely, and then said he was conceited enough to imagine that he could do something in the world.

The old gentleman was pleased to hear that, and he gave John a few thousand dollars to start on. The money was shrewdly invested and reinvested until today John Kean, Jr., is worth $500,000 in his own right. When his parents die he will be a millionaire. He runs two banks, a water company, a gas company, a street car company and other institutions in Elizabeth, not to speak of concerns elsewhere in which he is interested. He is so boyish in his frankness and good nature that casual acquaintances don't give him credit for knowing much about practical affairs. Individuals of that class would have their eyes opened if they were to accompany him on his rounds for a day or even a few hours.

Without referring to a note he can tell you what business the banks and the gas company are doing now and how it compares with last year; he can tell you what is spent in this department and in that, and he knows just what is needed and what is not. He believes in spending money for improvements if there is even a remote prospect of any return.

He lives with his parents at the family homestead on the outskirts of the city. It was formerly the Livingston mansion and is a handsome domicile. John rises between 6 and 6:30 o'clock every morning, and an hour later he is at the office of the water company. From that time until 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening he is about as busy a man as can be found in Union county. He has a standard reputation for generosity.

Hard on the Janitor.

The city of culture and scientific research, Boston, is responsible for a valuable patent in 1866. A resident of that city invented a "counterweight for an elevator," which was to aid the machinery and require less steam power, thereby saving fuel. A series of 60-pound weights were to be kept on the upper floors of a building, and when a person wished to descend he was instructed to place one of these weights in the elevator. When the ground floor was reached the person was requested to remove the weight from the elevator and hang it up in a place provided. The inventor was silent on the subject as to how the weights were to be returned, but it may be inferred that the janitor was supposed to carry them up stairs and replace them after the elevator stopped at night. The practical application of this device in a building like the Equitable would create much interest and profanity.—New York News.

Changing Cars and Trains.

"You may not believe it, but it is a fact," said a railroad man, "that I saw two ladies on a Black river train a few nights ago, when the trainman at Theresa Junction sang out, 'Change cars for Carthage, Lowville and Utica,' pass from one car to another one on the same train! They learned their mistake, however, before the train started, and when chided about it declared that they did just as they were told; that they did not know but the car they were in was to be cut out of the train and left at that station for some cause. And I couldn't help thinking that the order, 'change trains,' would in fact be better because more definite than the customary one of 'change cars,' when another train is to be taken."—Utica Observer.

Mean Nothing by It.

On the return from a long cruise Admiral Goldsborough's chaplain was asked as to whether or not he considered the result of his labors satisfactory from a clerical standpoint. "Yes," he answered, "the result has been in the main most satisfactory. The only serious impediment to progress with the sailors has been that it is impossible to prevent their swearing when they hear the officers guilty of the very fault for which I correct them." "Tut, tut, man, that is not to be helped; the officers all swear," replied the admiral. "I do it myself sometimes, but I don't mean anything—not a bit more than you do by your praying."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Outfit of a Big Hotel.

The table furnishings needed for the Manhattan Beach hotel alone included 1,763 tablespoons, 1,193 teaspoons, 2,835 forks, 2,139 knives, 237 soup tureens, 259 ladles, 4,000 pieces of glassware, 414 casters, 1,500 dinner plates, 1,500 tea plates, 1,500 cups, 1,500 saucers and 500 platters.

In the matter of the linen supply there were 1,048 tablecloths, 5,810 napkins, 3,260 sheets, 2,153 pillowslips, 7,840 towels and 2,000 aprons. These are but a few of the articles needed to run a big seaside hotel.

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The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1892.



Republican Nominations.

NATIONAL

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
For Vice-President
WHITELAW REID, of New York

STATE

Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOHN DEAN, Blair County
Congressmen-at-Large,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Mercer County.
IRVING P. WANGER, Montgomery County.

COUNTY TICKET

County Treasurer,
HENRY B. HANES, Bristol.
Legislature,
HENRY G. MOYER, Perkasie,
NELSON V. NAYLOR, Doylestown
FRANK B. WIST, Lower Makefield
Coroner,
MAHLON CARVER, Solebury
County Surveyor,
JOHN V. OMMEREN, Quakertown
Director of the Poor,
PRESTON J. FELL, Buckingham

CLING TO THAT WHICH IS SAFE AND GOOD

It has been noticeable since the beginning of the campaign that the Democratic method of argumentation about the tariff is chiefly theoretical. Fancy plays a lively part in that fantastical [illegible] substantial facts. Our Democratic friends seem averse to meddling with these, which is not a surprising circumstance. Fact and fancy are not always homogeneous. When one writes or speaks according to the swing of his imagination, which is taught to act in harmony with the pleasant wishes that nestle in his soul, it is somewhat confusing to dally with facts that harshly play the mischief with what one writes or utters. It is a humiliating thing to confess error and make a retreat from one's false position, and rather than do this, having an eye to their party's sanitary condition, our worthy friends prefer to cling to their idols by still trying to prop up the baseless fabric of their visions. It is easier to do this, though not so rational, than to bluntly turn about and gracefully bow to the figures. Having taken their deliberate position they have no choice but to make a most grotesque attack upon the facts and denounce them as pestiferous frauds. Witness their diverting treatment of Commissioner Peck and his devastating array of figures and facts. His report was the most chilling thing that ever checked their ardor or blighted their theories.

People nowadays cultivate the wholesome art of thinking for themselves. In an educational controversy theory cannot command the potency of facts in leading to conviction. A speaker or an editor, performing the responsible business of an instructor, cannot exert a salutary influence by merely making statements that rest on air and are inflated with gaseous fancies, however plausible their methods may seem. That which lies before one's eyes in daily life cannot be argued out of existence.

Mr. Peck's formidable report, which scatters to the four winds the theoretical chaff that has nourished Democratic folly, resists every attack and solidly holds its ground.

The report of the Senate Investigating Committee is another trying thing to Democratic nerves, because it dissipates Democratic theories. Like the New York State report it vindicates the wholesome operation of a protective tariff. Wages in this country, fostered by the laws that protect industry, are fifty per cent. or more higher than they are in England, the home of British free trade. If people are asked to exchange protection for free trade, is it not equivalent to inviting them to consent to a graduation of wages to suit the changed condition? Can high wages be put on the same footing as low wages without detriment to the former? Can the American manufacturer compete with the British manufacturer on equal terms without being compelled to equalize wages? Can English prosperity open a free contest with American prosperity, one under low wages and the other under high wages, and both prosper alike? Impossible. Wages would logically and necessarily find a common level.

Let American industries continue to be wisely and justly protected. Let prosperity suffer no detriment through the influence of erring judgment and unsound teaching. Let labor and the wages of labor still have the fortifying security of a sound and stable American policy, assuring to the home toiler high advantages over his British cousins. It is better to hold fast to that which is good for our own people than to fly to something that would transport our blessings beyond the wide sea.

WHITELAW REID'S letter of acceptance is an admirable document. It is a fine addition to the literature of the campaign. It deserves a careful reading by every voter, and by every person who desires to gain a compact knowledge of all the questions at issue in the pending canvass. All its parts are characterized by solid merit. From beginning to end that quality pervades it which betokens the trained writer and the clear-sighted thinker. Facts and arguments are marshalled there in effective array, and figures are made to do service with telling force and eloquent emphasis. It is practical throughout. There is no intrusion of unsubstantial theories in any of its vigorous paragraphs, no pyrotechnics, no playing with words after the manner of political jugglers, and no artful discussion of an essential subject that tends to confuse and mystify the reader, and land him in a dreamy fog. It is clear, logical, strong, and full. As a luminous and intelligible appeal to the understanding it is a most brilliant success. It is a document to be heartily proud of and to command whole-hearted admiration.

THAT SURPLUS

Did you ever hear about the big surplus the Republicans found in the Treasury when the Harrison Administration took charge of the helm of National affairs? Yes, if you have read Democratic papers. Did anything ever trouble those papers and their editors like that surplus? Hardly. They saw it vanish. That is all they saw. It vanished, and that was enough for them. It harrowed up their souls, that vanishing surplus, and made them sick at heart. They never had the manliness to tell what became of it. Let's see, there was money in the treasury, sure enough, and there was a big debt outside. Uncle Sam said, "let us pay off that debt as far as we can. What's the use in keeping that money idle in the treasury?" Out it came. In three years the debt was reduced to the extent of $259,000,000. That is how the surplus vanished. It involved a saving of $55,000,000 in interest. That was a good business proceeding. O yes, the surplus vanished. And so did a big debt along with it. And yet they are not happy, our wailing friends.

IT MAKES very little difference to such a political harlequin as Wayne MacVeagh whether this is a protection or a free-trade country. It would not affect his personal interests either way. What does such a shifting dude care for the welfare of the toiling masses? If he were obliged to earn his daily living by daily labor in connection with some industrial pursuit, his tongue would not so glibly waggle to the tune of free-trade music. He would find ample reason for piping a different philosophy, and he would do it far more cheerily and ardently than he now rends the air with his lugubrious roar.

EX SENATOR INGALLS' TRIBUTE TO HARRISON.

From a speech in Topeka, Kansas

I have never been, ladies and gentlemen, an idolator of President Harrison. I am under no personal obligations or official obligations to him. In that great struggle I waged against the combined hosts of iniquity and disloyalty in this State, in which I went down, I had never even the assurance of personal sympathy from the Administration. Therefore I have no occasion for idolatry. But I affirm that the administration of President Harrison, for the wisdom of his administration of the affairs of the nation at home and abroad, is without parallel or peer in the whole history of American citizenship. [Applause] He is the only man who has sat in the Presidential chair for the last half century that could take every department himself and run it without assistance. [Applause] He is an eminent lawyer, and he was a gallant and heroic soldier. He has been an efficient and a trained legislator. It is not often that a man grows after he is fifty years old. Ordinarily by that time a man is gauged and scrutinized and weighed, so that his specific gravity and cubic contents are known as they will continue to be to the end of time. President Harrison is distinctly greater in intellectual stature and in mental vigor since he has passed from the Senate than he was before; and he stands to-day immeasurably higher in the estimation of the American people than he did when he was first sworn into office, nearly four years ago. [Applause] The series of speeches that President Harrison made in the campaign preceding his election, and the series of speeches that he has since made in his tours across the continent, in response to the invitation of the people, and that he has made at various gatherings to his comrades upon various occasions, have never been surpassed at any time in political literature. I affirm that for versatility, for lofty patriotism, for beauty and grace of diction, force and vigor they have never been excelled, and I believe he has no superior in the compass of political oratory, neither ancient or modern. He is a courageous man. He is not afraid to do right. He is a patriotic man. He believes in the American people, and he spells the word "nation" with the biggest letter N there is in the alphabet.

FACTS MORE ELOQUENT THAN FLUMMERY.

Give every man his due. A long and mainly laudatory opinion of MacVeagh's speech was given in a Ledger editorial on Monday. The snapper of that editorial, like the snapper of a whip, is the little, tapering, stinging end that makes the audible report, and gives no comfort to the one who feels the smart. The snapper of the Ledger's article is in these words:

"Mr MacVeagh's argument against the McKinley bill was eloquent and forcible, but the profits which capital enjoys and the generous wages paid to labor are not only more eloquent, but more forcible, because they are practical arguments, in favor of the Republican principle of protection."

Quite right. "Profits" and "generous wages" butter parsnips a good deal more certainly than fine words that have an airy habitation. "Profits" and "generous wages" are what people care for with a deep and broad spirit of alacrity. Practical arguments are the right kind. They are persuasive and convincing. They kindle the fires of glowing belief and dissipate the fogs of doubt. People cannot live on unsubstantial theories. Nothing argues false notions down like visible prosperity. Prosperity goes hand in hand with "the Republican principle of protection."

—The county commissioners are making preparations for the printing of the ballots for the coming elections. Henry S. Murfit, Esq., commissioners' counsel, has been to Philadelphia and engaged the paper, which, it is said, will cost $2000. Arrangements have also been made with a printing firm in that city for six presses on which to print the ballots, and six days will be necessary to complete the job, printing perforating and pasting, according to law.

Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, October 17, 1892

Good news of Black Dress Goods.

The tiles and the furniture of the Black Dress Goods section excite much gratified appreciation. That's good. We are glad when our guests are glad.

But this is better. Another trade paradox. Absurd but true. It affects several sorts of choice staple goods, such as required by the best retail trade. Products of leading English and French mills, principally Lupin's and Priestley's.

The paradox is in the prices which are thirty, forty and fifty per cent off. Peculiar that this chance comes at the height of a most prosperous season.

Here it is, however. Another conquest of great trading.

Black fine wool Diagonal, 50 in., at $1, $1 25 and $2. The makers are booking large orders for next year of exactly the same goods at thirty per cent more than these retail prices. Lupin's.

Black Bedford Cords of varied sized wales, 44 in., at $1. Never before sold at less than $2. Priestley's.

Black Striped and Diagonal Henrietta Cloths, 42 in., $1, of sorts that have been $1 75 and $2.

Black Camel's-Hair (Angora Goat) Diagonals, 48 in., $1 25 from $2, $1 50 from $2 50, $2 from $3. Priestley's.

Black Wide Wale Diagonal Cheviot, 48 in., $1. More than one-third below market value. Lupin's.

Imported Black Cheviot Serge with broad and narrow Camel's-Hair (Angora Goat) stripes, 75c. Were $1 50.

We hold the entire lots of the foregoing that have been sold at "off" prices. Therefore, while we sell them so cheaply the current market values are unchanged, and after these lots are sold prices will be as before.

Black Wool Serges, 38 in., 50c, and 44 in., 65c, are the best we have ever offered at the prices, and are certainly twenty per cent below the market.

Black Wool Cheviot with Camel's-Hair stripe, 50 in., 75c, good value at $1 25.

Among the Black Dress Goods are many other equal bargains of which the quantities are too small for advertisement.

There is not the slightest prospect that an equal offering of Black Dress Goods can be made again this season.

Camel's-Hair fuzziness is a little less pronounced this season, but it still crops out in a great variety of Dress stuffs.

The hanging hairs seem to make the rich weaves richer; they lift Dress Goods mediocrity into an atmosphere of elegance.

Camel's-Hair effects touch stuffs at anywhere from 50c to $2.50 the yard.

Here's one that looks like a glorified Tricot, or a flattened out Bedford Cord; it's neither. But it has the beauties of both mellowed by just enough Camel's-Hairiness to give an indescribable soft feel, and lend a deliciously comfortable look. 9 dainty colorings, $1.50; width, 45 inches.

Two others — neighbors — are a Camel's-Hair Serge at $1, width 45 in., colors 14; and a Camel's-Hair Foule at $1.25, width 47 in., colors 8.

All of them just on the counters.

Wanamaker.

Women's Fur Neck Scarfs.

Manufacturers and dealers are well nigh wild with worry over them.

Such goods can't be had for the tinkling of a bell. It takes time to turn rich Sable and Marten and Mink into these dainty necklets. It takes more than time—Celluloid heads. Only one firm makes them, and the present output is less than one hundred a day.

The small Furs, too, are getting very scarce, and prices are on the up jump.

Meantime women everywhere are wanting Fur Neck Scarfs, and they want them now.

We had early orders with foremost furriers for large lots of these Fur Neck Scarfs. The final shipments are just in—half a thousand of them, including the ones that are so fast becoming precious:

Russian Sable
Hudson Bay Sable
Sable Mink
Stone Marten
Baum Marten

a beautiful assortment of

Labrador Seal
Astrakhan
Persian Lamb
Angora—white and tinted
White Thibet

and a variety of other Furs.

Now that the Summer outings are over the dressy young men are turning delightedly to the handsome Homespun Suits—$20, $22.50, $25, $30—with single or double-breasted Sacks or Cutaway Coats.

Youngsters of 13 to 19 are cared for as carefully as the manliest man of them all.

In the $10 to $15 Suits—the popular lines—are Diagonal Cheviots, black and blue Cheviots and Homespuns.

Men's Trousers begin at $2.50 (All-wool) and go by short steps to $10.

Plenty of men, after all, prefer to be measured and fitted for the Suit. They want this or that just so—peculiarities, maybe, that no ready-to-put-on Clothing ever has.

Our Merchant Tailoring store is ready for them. Choicest foreign and home-weave goods, and tape, shears and needle artists who have the knack and the will to do the work right. Suits, $25, $30, $35, $40; Trousers, $6 50, $8 and $10.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

S. T. VALENTINE,



HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER and GLAZIER,

No. 326 Radcliffe Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

☞Estimates for Painting furnished upon application

Numbers for houses at moderate prices.

THE EXAMINER,

The Leading and by Many Thousands the Most Widely Circulated Baptist Newspaper in the World,

PUBLISHED AT

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY,

Will be sent to any new subscriber from the day the order is received until

JANUARY 1, 1894.

FOR

TWO DOLLARS.

The price of one year's subscription

This extraordinary offer of fifteen months' subscription for the price of twelve is made to enable new friends to have their subscriptions run from and to a convenient date, and to give our old friends a practical argument to use in urging those not now taking THE EXAMINER to subscribe forthwith.

Friends in procuring new subscriptions to THE EXAMINER will understand that they will be entitled to their commission on the new names sent us under this offer as on other new ones, for instance, a book selected from the Book Commission List for each new name and $2 sent us.

Sample copies will be sent to the names of prospective subscribers at their own request, or at that of friends who propose to call upon them for their subscriptions.

Is not this most generous and attractive? Now let every friend, East, West, North, and South, become a self-appointed agent, to the end that THE EXAMINER—a weekly epitome of the world's progress—may go into thousands of new homes during 1893.

Canvassing friends can send the new names on postal cards as fast as received, collecting and remitting later on. Personal subscribers can remit $2 in any safe way. All will please address, "THE EXAMINER, Box 3661, New York City." Just that, no more, no less.

Miscellaneous

G. W. ADAMS,

Land-Jobber and General Agent.

117 Mulberry Street, BRISTOL, PA

HOUSES rented and cared for. Loans procured, and the papers drawn by direction of an experienced lawyer.

Any confidential matters promptly attended to

Life, Fire, Wind Storm and Plate Glass Insurance.

An Ordinance

TO APPROVE THE CONTRACT AND SURETY OF BARBOUR & IRELAND FOR FURNISHING THE MATERIAL AND LABOR REQUIRED IN THE RESURFACING OF BATH STREET, FROM OTTER STREET TO BUCKLEY STREET, AND THE CONTRACT AND SURETY OF JOHN H. LONGSTRETH FOR THE REMOVAL OF GARBAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1893.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain

SECTION 1. That the contract of Barbour & Ireland for furnishing all the material and labor for the resurfacing of Bath street, from Otter street to Buckley street, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, be and the same is hereby approved as the surety of the said Barbour & Ireland for the faithful performance of the said contract: Also, that the contract of John H. Longstreth for the removal of garbage for the year ending the First day of July, 1893, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Samuel W. Groff be and is hereby approved as surety for the faithful performance of said contract.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 31st day of August, A. D., 1892

JOHN C. MAULE, Pres't of Council

Attest—J. Wesley Wright, Clerk

S. W. GROFF,

DEALER IN

Fine - Groceries,

PROVISIONS, MEATS,

Fresh & Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables, etc.

45 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Wm. H. J. Wilson

Will Re-open his

Dancing Academy

Thursday Evening, Sept 15th.

New Dances taught. Private lessons given at any hour

Apply for terms, etc., at

W. H. J. Wilson's
MUSIC & STATIONERY STORE

Mill and Cedar Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.

The new dance, "The Oxford Minuet," taught

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

DEALER IN

FINE ÷ GROCERIES!

FRUITS

AND PROVISIONS.

TEAS and COFFEES a Specialty.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

YOUR TRADE SOLICITED

COR. OF RADCLIFFE & MILL STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

JAMES WRIGHT,

BRISTOL, PA

The Largest and Best Selected stock in Bristol of

Dress Goods, Linings, Trimmings and Notions. A full line of

CARPETS,

Embracing Moquettes, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, Tapastries & Ingrains.

Mattings, Linoleums, Oil-cloth, (table and floor.)

Groceries, Crockery and Queensware in variety.

Agent for Standard Dress Patterns.

Radcliffe and Market Sts.

The Only Place

Where fresh cut Flowers of every description can be had at all times of the day.

Everything our own growth. Five varieties of Roses, eight varieties of Pinks, all in full bloom. Double and single violets, and many other seasonable flowers that cannot be had elsewhere.

Beautiful boquets and funeral designs at a few moments notice.

DeWitt Bros.,

Pond St., above Walnut,
Bristol, Pa.

MISS BOSTWICK

Will form Classes for persons desiring to Study the

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

TERMS:—$10.00 for twenty lessons, private. $5.00 for twenty lessons, in class of six. Special terms for small children.

Reference:—Madame H. V. F. Clerc, 4315 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Miscellaneous

A. F. Yeutter,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Latest Styles.
Popular Prices.

RADCLIFFE STREET,

Near Market,

BRISTOL, PA.

E. M. Eldridge's

Grocery and Provision Store, Wood and Mulberry Sts.,

IS THE PLACE FOR

Fresh Vegetables in Season

Try a can of Roast Beef,
(A Luxury,)
Twenty cents a can.

Our MACKEREL are first-class, and can be relied on, they are new and fat. Try them.

Our Motto:
"Good Goods — Low Prices."

House for Rent.

A NEW 8 ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply to THOS. DEWITT, Pond Street, near Walnut

$1,800 TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE. Apply to A. or S. SWAIN, Radcliffe St., Bristol

Sep 22 3t

Groceries

In Great Variety and CHEAP

AT FOSTER'S.

Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest BUTTER, TEAS, COFFEES and SPICES that the market affords.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season.

Edward H. Foster,

The DORRANCE STREET GROCER.

Robert Clark,

Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker,

No. 28 Radcliffe St.

Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order, Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

COAL

Highest Grades of

FAMILY FLOUR

FEED, ETC.

—Wood, Lime and Brick,—
Grass Seeds.

PIONEER COAL YARD,

(Established 1837.)

Walter F. Leedom,

529 to 535 Bath St.,

BRISTOL, PA.

CHASE'S 3 HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS



are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

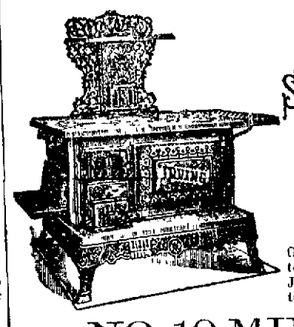
Miscellaneous

The Cardemon CARPETS,

AT LIPPINCOTT'S

We have on hand a line of CARDEMON CARPETS, suitable for bed-rooms, sitting, dining and kitchens, hall and stairways, which will be offered you at very reasonable prices. On account of their durability they will be very much cheaper than either Ingrain or Rag Carpets. Nothing has been left undone by the manufacturer to make these grand wearing Carpets, both for quality and colors. Please come see them at

LIPPINCOTT'S, 245 Mill St., Bristol.



Lewis J. Bevan,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Now is the proper time to invest in a first-class Gasoline Stove. I am Roofing a Specialty. Custom work done in tin, sheet iron, copper and zinc. Jobbing and repairing in all its branches attended to promptly. Stove repairs of all kinds.

NO. 10 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Large and Varied Stock!

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

-SLIPPERS-

Of which we have a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been shown before, and when the quality of goods is considered the prices will astonish you. Gentlemen's Fine Oozo Calf, Fine Alligator in black, wine and tan, Fine Velvet Embroidered. Ladies' Slippers in velvet, corduroy and felt. Slippers for Boys and Youths in velvet, embroidered, and other varieties.

Also, Gentlemen's Patent Leather Shoes and Dancing Pumps, all varieties.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 3 Bath Street, Bristol.

T. A. FARLEY.

Swithin C. Shortlidge's Media Academy.

Media, Pa., near Philada.
School Opens Sept. 24th.
Yearly Expense, $500.
Circulars Free.

JAMES H. MASON KNOX, D.D., LL.D. President of Lafayette College, writes—Mr. SHORTLIDGE is a most successful teacher. The students whom he has prepared for Lafayette have given abundant evidence of his faithfulness and skill as an instructor. I take very great pleasure in commending him and the Media Academy to all who seek a school in which they may be sure of their sons receiving the very best attention. The school is worthy of the highest commendation.

CHAS. A. SCHAEFER, Dean of Cornell University, N.Y., writes—I take pleasure in stating that the gentlemen entered without condition. Hoping that you may be able to send us many more such I am very sincerely yours.

DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, writes—I have had frequent occasion to observe the good results of the thorough work done by the students under your care, and a careful examination of your course of study as compared with the require ments for a limission to the University of Pennsylvania, shows that your school affords every necessary opportunity to those students desiring to fit themselves for entrance to this as well as to other colleges of the highest grade.

REV. JAMES McCOSH, D.D., President of Princeton University, writes—I have examined with care the courses of studies pursued at SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S SCHOOL at Media, Pa., and I find it to be admirable. Mr. SHORTLIDGE has sent to this college a number of fine boys well prepared.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, writes—You have satisfied us with the best possible evidence of the excellence of your school in presenting young men so well fitted and I hope you will have the professional success which you certainly deserve.



Sherman & Peirce,

LUMBER

—AND—

MILL WORK

—AT—

REASONABLE PRICES.

Canal and Dorrance Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Angus York,

Contractor and Builder,

Cor. Cedar and Mulberry Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA

HOUSES FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS.

HOUSES built to order.

☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GEO. W. LOUDERBOUGH,

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Residence, No. 68 Bath Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

Wm. M. Downing, Jr.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FLOUR!

FEED, GRAIN, SEEDS,

BALED HAY, &c.

All goods sold at lowest cash prices. Try the celebrated Climax Flour.

☞Orders delivered promptly in all parts of the town.

Nos. 314 & 316 Mill St.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Albert Baker,

DEALER IN

ICE.

Orders for same Promptly attended to

BRISTOL, PA.

MISS ANNA W. CADEEN and SISTERS will re-open their School, Monday, September 26th, 1892.

Primary, Middle and Advanced Classes.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between William Alloway and B. O. Ettenger was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

WILLIAM ALLOWAY,
B. O. ETTENGER.

Bristol, Pa., July 30, 1892.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm name of Joseph N. Brelsford & Bro., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All creditors are requested to present their claims against said late firm for settlement to Joseph N. Brelsford liquidating partner, and those owing bills to said late firm will please make immediate payment to said Joseph N. Brelsford.

JOSEPH N. BRELSFORD,
ELLWOOD D. BRELSFORD.

August 17, 1892.

☞The business as undertaker will be carried on at the same place by Jos. N. Brelsford.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

☞Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1892

BRISTOL POST OFFICE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10 15 A M, 3.15 7 30 P. M Closes at 7.00, 8 15, 11 30 A M, 4.00 7.00 P. M

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7 45, 10.00 A. M., 1 45, 4.40, 7 30 P. M. Closes at 6 00, 10 00 A. M, 2 40 6 40 P M

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 7 00 A. M, and leaves at 8 08 A M

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 10 15 A. M Close at 11 15 A M

BELVIDERE DIVISION—Arrives at 10 45, A. M., 3.12, 7 30 P M Close at 7.00, 10 00 A. M

TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY, MORRISVILLE—Arrives at 10 15 A M, 3 30 P M Closes at 7.00 A M, 1 00 P. M.

TRENTON—Arrives at 7 00, 10 00 A. M, 3 40, 1.45 P M. Leaves at 7 00, 8 45 A M, 4 00 and 6.45 P. M

WESTERN—Arrives at 7 46, 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail

Post Office closes 8 00 P. M Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A M.

W. H H FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Leave Bristol for Phila., (Broad St.) *2 46, 5.35, 6 30, 6.53, 7.21, 7.41, *8.12, 8.23, *9.14, *9 19, 9.52, *10.26 A. M. 12 07, 1.01, *1.31, *3.03, 3.39, 4 01, *4 58, *5 37, 5 45, 6 25, *7.00, 8 51, 9.27, 11.21 P. M. Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *9 19, *10 26, A. M. *12 01, 12.25, 5.05, 5.43, *7.21, 7.30, 8 51, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.) for Bristol, 12 01, 6 07, 6.28, *6 50, 7 32, 8.30, 10 01, *11.14 A. M. 12 01, 1 10, 1.50, 2.13, 3 32, *4.00, 4 20, *5.00, 5.02, 5.25, *6 00, 6.01, 6 21, *7.03, 7.27, 9.17, *10 00, 10.28, 11.31 P. M. Sunday trains, 12.01, 7 40, *8.30, 9.05, 11 45, A. M. 2.06, *5.10, 5.53, *7.03, 7.25, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

Delaware River Transportation Company.

CHANGE OF TIME.

In Effect September 12th, '92.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 7 00 and 10 00 A M 2 00 and 4 00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol at 7 30 and 11 45 A M 2 00 and 4.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Bristol at 8 15 and 10.30 A. M 1 00 and 5 00 P M

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A M. 2.00, 2 30 and 6.00 P M

Inter-State Steamboat Co.

Steam. Florence

Leaves Bordentown at 7.15 A. M., Penns Manor 7 3 Florence 7 55, Tullytown 8 05, Bristol 8 30 and Eddington 8 55 for Philadelphia Returning leaves Philadelphia, (Arch Street wharf), at 3 30 P M

Single fare 25c., excursion tickets, 40c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

— William Allen removes to-day from Bristol to Cape May, N. J.

—Gifford V. Lewis removes from Bristol to Burlington, N. J. next week.

—Mr. D. W. Senior, of Woonsocket, R. I., formerly of Bristol, was the guest of Mr. Byram C. Foster last Sunday.

—To-morrow being a legal holiday the Bank and the Bristol Library will be closed The Post-office will be closed from 10 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.

—The Bristol Republican Pioneer Corps went to Beverly on Tuesday night on the steamboat Nelly Bly, and took part in the big parade there

—Hon. Edwin Hallowell, the present member of Congress from this district, was in Bristol yesterday looking after his political interests.

—The infant son of the Rev. W. H. Clipman died this morning. The funeral will be on Saturday and the interment in the Friends' burying ground

—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Lizzie B. Ablee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ablee, to Howard A. Turner, of Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

—Invitations to the marriage of Miss Clara Weygand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Weygand to Mr. William H. Kelshaw, on next Wednesday, have been issued.

—Rev. J. K. Freed, of Princeton Seminary, N. J., will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Shields being in attendance at Synod at Washington, Pa.

—A beautiful souvenier card will be given all the ladies attending the ball of the employees of Jones' hosiery mill at A. O. H. Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 21st. Go take part in the grand march.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, October 20th, 1892: Thos. Buck & Co, Com. Ins. Co., John Donegan, Lizzie Healey, Mrs. Headley, Pond street, M. Maggie M. Owens, Wm. R. Bulon, Miss Emma Wilson.

—Edward Leedom, one of Bristol's most estimable citizens died on last on last Tuesday from the effects of a paralytic stroke of a few days previous. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 12.30 p. m. from his late residence on Bath street.

— Republican headquarters have been established in the room adjoining the Delaware House, opposite Silbert's hotel. A large banner on which is inscribed the names of the Republican candidates is placed above the entrance. The room was opened last night.

—The second Republican meeting of the campaign will be held at the old opera house, on Saturday evening. Charles Heber Clark, Esq., of Montgomery county, will address the meeting. Mr. Clark is an eloquent and convincing speaker and merits a large audience. The Republican glee club will give some stirring campaign songs Seats will be reserved for ladies.

THE DEMOCRAT'S FLING AT THE BRISTOL ROLLING MILL.

The Doylestown Democrat of the 19th inst. following the usual vent of free-trade journals contains a thinly veiled attack upon the industries of this town. Its text is the failure and assignment of the Bristol Rolling Mill Company. Its assertion that "for many years it paid a dividend to the stockholders under the old tariff" is untrue. Since the re-organization four years ago a dividend has never been paid. The losses were largely made before the McKinley bill went into operation, and were fully known to the stockholders of the Company. A very serious loss of many thousand dollars was suffered by the failure of a large firm in New York City.

After the McKinley bill went into operation the manufacture of bar-iron and cotton ties was so stimulated in the United States that many mills were engaged in their manufacture. The practical result has been that every pound of cotton iron consumed in the United States has been made in the United States, not a pound of it having been imported from England. The excessive competition in this country, stimulated by the protective tariff, has reduced the price to the consumer from $2 00 per 100 pounds paid for English iron to $1.70 for American iron of equal quality in every particular.

The Bristol Rolling Mill Company being unfortunately hampered by excessive losses previously sustained, and still maintaining the same rate of wages that has always been paid and which is paid by all other firms in this district whose works are operated by Amalgamated Union men, was unable to successfully compete with those of greater financial strength, although iron could have been profitably made, and the result has been the closing of the works.

The Doylestown Democrat further states that the owners and the workmen are heavy losers by the failure. This is certainly untrue as far as the workmen are concerned The law of Pennsylvania, passed by a Republican Legislature, and signed by a Republican Governor gives labor a preferred lien to the amount of $200 when performed within three months, and not a dollar will be lost by any operative in the Bristol Rolling Mill. The workmen immediately after the assignment appointed a committee to wait upon the assignee, who will have their claims legally filed without cost to them with the exception of the Prothonotary's fee of $1 00. Every effort is being made to have the men promptly paid, and unless unforseen difficulties should arise not many days will elapse before they will all have the money that is due them

One thing may as well be stated to the workmen and home owners of Bristol here and now. If any President and Congress is elected whose policy will be to repeal the duties on manufactured iron so as to compete with England the Bristol Rolling Mill will not again be started.

—The Bristol Rolling Mill Co, which has been in financial straights for some time, shut down on Friday night, and early on Monday morning an assignment was made, A. Weir Gilkeson, Esq., being appointed assignee. No statement has yet been made public of the amount of assets and liabilities. The closing of the mills throws one hundred and eighty men out of employment, one hundred and twenty-five of whom are heads of families. The mill paid good wages and its closing will be greatly felt by Bristol business men.

—The public schools of Bristol will appropriately celebrate Columbus Day to-morrow. The exercises of the primary schools will be held in the morning, beginning at 9.30 at the respective school buildings, and will consist of marching, raising and saluting the flag, and patriotic songs. In the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, the pupils of the high, grammar, preparatory and secondary schools will celebrate the day in the Opera House. They will first assemble at the Wood street building, and headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, march there by the shortest route. A suitable programme has been prepared for the occasion. In addition to the exercises by the pupils addresses will be made by John K. Wildman, President of the School Board, and Francis Fenimore, Burgess of the town, and others. The public are invited to attend.

—The Republican meeting at the old rink building, last Saturday evening, was an unqualified success. The meeting was ably presided over by John K. Wildman, Esq, who gracefully presented the speakers to the large audience in attendance. The Republican glee club sang several campaign melodies in excellent style. Hon. B. F. Gilkeson made the first address. It was forcible and convincing and was directed to the Democratic fallacies of Free Trade and State currency. A striking object lesson illustrated the speaker's argument on the wild-cat currency plank in the Democratic platform. He exhibited a choice selection of bills of broken banks under the old regime, and wanted to know if the people of this country desired to return to the days when it was impossible to tell whether a bill was good or bad, or how long a bank would remain solvent, if it ever was solvent He was followed by Ex-Congressman Robert M. Yardley, of Doylestown, who made an effective speech in his usual happy manner. The meeting cannot fail to be productive of good results on election day.

Harrison and Reid.



MASS MEETING!

Saturday Evening, Oct. 22, 1892

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

At Bristol Opera House.

Chas. Heber Clark, Esq.,

Of Montgomery County,

Will address the Citizens of Bristol and vicinity upon the political issues of the day.

Seats will be reserved for ladies. Music by the band and glee club.

By order of the Executive Committee.

E. W. MINSTER, Chairman.

SERVICE ON COLUMBUS DAY.

In St. James' church, at half-past ten in the morning, there will be a special service on the day that has been set apart for the commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The House of Bishops in General Convention assembled, at the city of Baltimore, has set forth an Office of Prayer and Thanksgiving for Friday, October 21, A. D., 1892, which will then be used at St. James' church. In the course of this service the following Suffrages, Thanksgiving and Collects will be used

V. The Lord be with you.
R. And with thy spirit.
V. Let us pray.
O Lord, show thy mercy upon us.
R. And grant us thy salvation.
V. O Lord, save the State.
R. And mercifully hear us when we call upon thee.
V. Endue thy Ministers with righteousness.
R And make thy chosen people joyful.
V. O Lord, save thy people.
R. And bless thine inheritance.
V Give peace in our time, O Lord.
R. For it is thou, Lord, only, that maketh us dwell in safety.
V. O God, make clean our hearts within us.
R. And take not thy Holy Spirit from us.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING FOR THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

O God, whose Name is excellent in all the earth, and Thy Glory above the heavens—who on this day didst guide Thy servant, the discoverer of this western world in a wonderful way, to bring to the knowledge of mankind the land wherein we dwell; we bless and adore Thy glorious Majesty for all Thy loving-kindness manifested towards us, and we humbly beseech Thee to continue Thy great goodness to us, that the heritage received from our fathers may be preserved in our time, and transmitted unimpaired to the generations to come; that all the nations of the earth may know that Thou, O Lord, art our Saviour and Mighty Defender, and in our light may see light, and in our blessings may be blessed. Grant this, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

COLLECT.

Bless, we beseech Thee, Merciful Lord, our whole country, and give Thine abundant grace to all who bear office throughout this land, that in all things we may be governed righteously and in Thy fear: and grant to us not only outward prosperity according to Thy will, but above all things virtue and true religion; that Thy holy Name may be forever glorified, Thy kingdom established and increased, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen

FOR THE ANTHEM (during Offertory).

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head over all.—I Chron. XXIX: 11.

SPECIAL COLLECT BEFORE THE PEACE.

[Translation of the Prayer (from the Latin) said to have been used by Columbus, at his landing, Oct. 1492.]

O Lord God, Eternal and Almighty, who by Thy Holy Word has created the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, hallowed and glorified be Thy Name, praised be Thy Majesty, which is exalted through Thy humble servant Columbus, and may Thy Holy Name be made known and preached in this, the other portion of the world, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE PEACE.

WE ADVISE our Democratic fellow-citizens not to get mad at prosperity. The country cannot help it. It feels good under the splendid Administration of President Harrison. It thrives beneath inspiriting beams of the McKinley bill like a corn-field that is blessed by showers and sunshine. Prosperity is good for you, gentlemen, although it is bad for your party. Submit to it and be glad. Dismiss the dark spirit of calamity from your wishes and your yearnings. Let it no longer pollute your prayers. It should not cast its dismal shadow on your aspirations. Let not your happiness feed on misfortune as though one were a vulture and the other its uninviting prey. Don't cultivate the habits and instincts of low forms of existence. It isn't manly. Hail! Prosperity. Down with the calamity hunters.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

TRAVELING UNDER PERSONAL ESCORT.

With the early fall comes the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's announcement of its series of personally-conducted tours, which since their inauguration have won high favor with the pleasure-seeking traveling public. A tour to the South will leave Philadelphia October 15th. It will embrace Gettysburg Battle-fields, Luray Caverns, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, Richmond and Washington. This tour covers a period of ten days, and the round-trip rate from Philadelphia is $53, including traveling expenses and hotel accommodations during the entire tour.

No series of short trips as yet planned by the personally-conducted tourist system of this progressive railroad company have met with the popular favor like that shown the three-day tours to the National Capital. The days for these delightful trips for the fall and winter of 1892 have been selected with great care, and arranged to suit the better convenience of the company's patrons.

No point in the East gives so much in return, for a review of its beautiful buildings and surroundings, as Washington.

The dates selected are October 20th, November 10th and 24th, December 15th and 29th. Round-trip tickets, including railroad fare and hotel accommodations, will be sold from Philadelphia and Wilmington at a rate of $11.

Tourists will travel in special trains of Pennsylvania Railroad standard coaches, under the personal escort of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon

20 Choice Bulbs for $1.00.

Half for 59 cents. Hyacinths, Tulips, Chinese Lilies, Star of Bethlehem and Crocus. All first-class stock Now is the time to plant. Finest Cut-Flowers and Designs.

HARRY CHAMBERS' Flower Store, 223 Market St., Bristol.

Piles or Hemorrhoid

Permanently cured without knife or ligature. No danger or suffering. No delay from business while under treatment. Patients who are responsible need not pay until well. A perfect cure guaranteed. Send for circular. R. Reed, M D, 129 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Jno K. Young, 557 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Shiloh's Cough Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c, 50c. and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Jno. K. Young, 557 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

A VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS,

in the form of a large-size lithograph, in eight colors, with key to same, can be had by sending your address with twenty cents in postage stamps, to Geo. H Heafford, G P. A., Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul R'y, Chicago, Ill. As the supply is limited, applications must be made early. Should the supply become exhausted the postage stamps will be returned to applicant.

A Heavy Sentence.

So many walls need pretty coverings that The Fidelity Wall Paper Co. of 12 N. 11th St., Phila, have sentenced to be hung this fall, some 50,000 pieces of Wall Paper. Send four two cent stamps for samples of embossed papers for 10 and 12 cents

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3 00 per suit, and shoes well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

☞For beautiful sets of teeth, gold and silver fillings, go to

DR. ELLA R. SHINN,

DENTIST,

No. 50 Bath Street, Bristol,

We place, securely, gold and pivot crowns on roots making them as good as new. My motto. "The best work for the most reasonable prices."

Dr. T. S Heineken, of Burlington, N. J. will be at the office on Wednesday mornings to extract teeth without pain, using his own preparation for numbing the gums.

COLUMBIAVILLE.

Is a new town started by James H. Birch, the Carriage, Harness and Sleigh Manufacturer of Burlington, N. J. It is located below Birchville on the line of the C. & A. division of the P. R. R. It has sprung up magic-like, but at the same time has a thrifty and substantial growth. The houses are painted and decorated in all the national colors, and is an emblem of the Columbian year and is attracting the attention of many people from all parts of America. The chances are that in the course of ten years Birchville and Columbiaville will join and compare favorably with any city in the county.

—We learn that Philadelphia capitalists are interesting themselves in the building of the proposed electric railroad through the centre of Bucks county from Bristol to Doylestown, and there are strong indications that the line will be put through at no distant day. When it is estimated that $250,000 will build and equip the road, it would seem that its construction is among the possibilities. It would certainly pay its projectors and prove a great convenience to the residents of the numerous towns and villages along its route.—Enterprise.

"A godsend is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me."—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B F Liepsner, A. M, Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Let Me Show You

what a saving I have made during the past year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out $96.25 for doctors and their medicine; this year I paid $5.00 for six bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and they have kept health in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicine ever made.—Charles King, 60 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

Many New Ideas

in the home cure of diseases, accidents, and how to treat them, and many hints of value to the sick will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's Medical Work, elegant illustrations. Send three 2-cent stamps, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

Miscellaneous

Notice of Lost Certificate of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL McKENZIE having lost his certificate No 215, for 10 shares of the 3rd series of the Union Building and Loan Company has applied for a new certificate to be issued in place of the one so lost and that the said original certificate is now void.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Secretary of Union Building and Loan Co

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of SARAH WHITE, deceased, late of Falls Township, Bucks County, Pa

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

GEORGE L. WHITE,
Administrator
Or, JOHN C STUCKERT, his Attorney.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Bucks the following described Real Estate of the estate of Robert Wright, late of the Township of Falls, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will be sold on the premises in Falls township aforesaid, on

Wednesday, October 26th, 1892,

At 2 o'clock, P. M,

To wit—That certain messuage and several contiguous tracts of land, situate on the Bordentown road, at Pennsbury, in the township of Falls, Bucks county, Pa, adjoining lands of Mary T. Ivins, Byron Headley and others, and others, and containing about thirty-one acres of land.

The improvements consist of a 2 1 2 Story frame dwelling house 40x16 feet, shed 15x16 feet, back kitchen 9x12 feet, wood house 12x16 feet, barn 30x16 feet, tobacco house 72x38 feet, and corn crib. Pump with good water in enclosed shed adjoining dwelling The above will be sold as one tract. This is a good farm and well worthy the attention of buyers.

Conditions made known at sale, by

ARTHUR C. IVINS,
THOMAS C. IVINS,
Executors
Sos. Brown, Auct.

W. C. Hendrickson,

No. 566 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.

Real Estate & Insurance AGENT.

Personal attention given to buying and selling real estate, renting of houses, collecting rents and other claims.

Legal documents, deeds, mortgages, wills and general conveyance executed by a competent lawyer.

All business entrusted to me will meet with prompt and careful attention.

Fire, life and accidental insurance effected in the best companies, and at the lowest rates.

Store and household goods a specialty.

Important Letter to the Public.

We are glad to announce to our many patrons that we are now passing through the most extraordinary glut of cut flowers we have ever experienced, and find it impossible to sell one-half of the flowers we grow. In our 15 years experience in business we have never offered you such inducements:

Chrysanthemums are just beginning, Violets and Cosmos at their heighth, Roses 25c per dozen up, Carnations 15c per dozen up. All other flowers in proportion. A beautiful boquet of Roses, Carnations, Violets and other flowers for 25 cents, equaling a dollar boquet bought elsewhere.

Everthing home grown, and freshly cut while you wait. We invite you to see our Carnation show now at its heighth. Also, something entirely new in Carnations—our new red and pink varieties, of which we are the sole growers and owners. Our stock more varied and extensive than any florist in Bucks County.

Visitors always welcome.

DeWitt Bros.,

Pond St., near Walnut,
BRISTOL, PA.

Bristol Borough School Tax Notice!

TAX-PAYERS who wish to avoid having to pay an additional Five per cent. must pay their School Tax to the District Treasurer, at his office on Dorrance Street, on or before the 20th day of 10th Month, (October) 1892.

EDWARD H. FOSTER, Treasurer,

Miscellaneous.

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE GRADE ON THE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY SIDES OF PENN AVENUE FROM THE CENTRE OF DELAWARE AVENUE TO THE CENTRE OF CLEVELAND AVENUE

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance, the grade of Penn Avenue shall be as follows:

SEC. 1 Beginning in the centre of Delaware Avenue at an elevation of 98.63, thence descending in a southerly direction, at a ratio of thirty-four hundredths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of three hundred and eighty feet to the centre of Cleveland Avenue.

SEC. 2. Said grade as above described being the centre or crown of the Avenue The gutters to be six inches deep. That the curb grades are to approximate three-tenths of a foot lower than the elevations given for the grade for the centre of streets

SEC. 3 Any portion of any ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
President of Council.

Attest: ISAAC PARSONS, SR, Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough.

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE GRADE OF THE NORTHERLY AND SOUTHERLY SIDES OF VANSANT AVENUE FROM THE CENTRE OF THE MANOR ROAD TO THE CENTRE OF RIVERVIEW AVENUE

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance the grade of Vansant Avenue shall be as follows.

SEC. 1. Beginning in the centre of The Manor Road, at an elevation of 97.48, thence ascending in an easterly direction at a ratio of four-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of five hundred feet; thence descending in an easterly direction at a ratio of four-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of five hundred and eighty one and one-half feet to the centre of Riverview Avenue.

SEC 2. Said grade, as above described, being the centre or crown of the Avenue. The gutters to be seven inches deep That the curb grades are to be approximated three-tenths of a foot lower than the elevations given for the grade for centre of streets

SEC. 3. Any portion of any ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
President of Council.

Attest ISAAC PARSONS, SR, Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE GRADE ON THE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY SIDES OF MANOR ROAD, FROM THE SOUTH CURB LINE OF GREEN STREET TO THE BOROUGH LINE.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance, the grade of Manor Road shall be as follows.

SEC. 1 Beginning on the South Curb Line of Green Street at an elevation of 98 48, thence descending in a southerly direction at a ratio of four-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of seventeen hundred feet, more or less, to the Borough Line.

SEC 2. Said grade, as above described, being the centre or crown of the street. Gutters to be eight inches deep That the curb grades are to approximate three-tenths of a foot lower than the elevation given for the grade for the centre of streets

SEC 3 Any portion of any ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
President of Council.

Attest ISAAC PARSONS, SR, Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough.

An Ordinance

TO ESTABLISH THE GRADE ON THE NORTHERLY AND SOUTHERLY SIDES OF CLEVELAND AVENUE FROM THE CENTRE OF MANOR ROAD, TO THE CENTRE OF RIVERVIEW AVENUE

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance, the grade of Cleveland Avenue shall be as follows

SEC 1. Beginning in the centre of the Manor Road at an elevation of 94 37, thence ascending in an easterly direction at a ratio of one and five tenths feet per one hundred feet, for a distance of three hundred feet, thence descending in an easterly direction, at a ratio of five tenths of a foot per one hundred feet for a distance of five hundred and eleven feet; thence descending in an easterly direction at a ratio of two feet per one hundred feet, for a distance of two hundred feet to the centre of Riverview Avenue.

SEC. 2. Said grade as above described being the centre or crown of the Avenue. The gutters to be seven inches deep. That the curb grades are to approximate three-tenths of a foot lower than the elevations given for the grades for the centre of streets.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892.

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
President of Council.

Attest ISAAC PARSONS, SR, Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892.

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE GRADE ON THE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY SIDES OF RIVERVIEW AVENUE FROM THE CENTRE OF VANSANT AVENUE, TO THE CENTRE OF DELAWARE AVENUE, AND ESTABLISH A GRADE ON THE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY SIDES OF RIVERVIEW AVENUE FROM THE CENTRE OF DELAWARE AVENUE TO THE CENTRE OF CLEVELAND AVENUE.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance, the grade of Riverview Avenue shall be as follows

SEC 1. Beginning in the centre of Vansant Avenue, at an elevation of 97.13, thence descending in a southerly direction at a ratio of sixty-five hundredths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of three hundred and eighty feet more or less to the centre of Delaware Avenue, or to an elevation of 94 63 Thence the Avenue makes an offset of about one hundred and fifty feet westerly; and thence beginning in the centre of Delaware Avenue at an elevation of 97 63, thence descending in a southerly direction, at a ratio of one and four-tenths feet per one hundred feet, for a distance of three hundred and eighty feet to the centre of Cleveland Avenue.

SEC 2. Said grade as above described being the centre or crown of the Avenue. Gutters to be six inches deep. That the curb grades are to approximate three-tenths of a foot lower than the elevations given for the grade for the centre of streets.

SEC 3 Any portion of any ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty first day of September, 1892.

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
President of Council.

Attest. ISAAC PARSONS, SR., Secretary

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892

JOHN W LIVINGSTON.
Burgess of Morrisville Borough

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, Sept 30th, 1892

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$425,025 22
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	40,000 00
Stocks, securities, judgments, claims,	48,949 09
Due from approved reserve agents	30,063 58
Due from other National Banks	1,324 07
Due from State Banks and bankers	223 24
Banking-house furniture, and fixtures	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,113 47
Checks and other cash items	2,612 23
Bills of other Banks	450 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	97 40
Specie	15,610 00
Legal tender notes	27,591 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,800 00
TOTAL	$605,449 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 92 220 00
Surplus fund	110,000 00
Undivided profits	15,809 98
National Bank notes outstanding	31,410 00
Dividends unpaid	404 40
Individual deposits subject to check	355,604 92
TOTAL	$605,449 30

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:

I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 4th day of Oct, 1892.

W. H. BOOZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

BENJ. J. TAYLOR,
ANTHONY SWAIN, } Directors
JOHN BURTON,

Miscellaneous

An Ordinance

TO ESTABLISH A GRADE ON WASHINGTON STREET FROM GREEN STREET TO VANSANT AVENUE. ALSO, TO CURB, GUTTER AND PAVE THE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY SIDES OF SAID STREET.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance the grade of Washington Street from Green Street to Vansant Avenue shall be as follows.

SEC. 1. Beginning at the South Curb Line of Green Street, at an elevation of 97.95, thence ascending in a southerly direction at a ratio of six (6) inches to the one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of 191 2-10 feet to an elevation of 98.90, thence descending in the same direction at a ratio of six (6) inches to the one hundred (100) feet, for a distance of fifty (50) feet, more or less, to the North Curb Line of Vansant Avenue, at an elevation of 98 42

SEC 2 Said grade, as above described, being the centre or crown of the street. Gutters to be six (6) inches deep. That the curb grades are to approximate two-tenths of a foot lower than the centre line grade.

SEC 3 The curb to be four (4) inches thick, and sixteen (16) inches deep, set upon edge. Gutters to be six (6) inches deep, with an eight (8) inch flagstone or brick placed edgeways in the bottom, and paved with cobble stones not less than four (4) inches in diameter, for a distance of thirty (30) inches from the curb.

SEC 4. The pavement shall be one-fifth (1-5) the width of the street, and shall be paved from curb to property line with brick, flagstones, or patent cement. All pavements shall be laid at an elevation of one half (½) inch to the foot from the curb line.

SEC 5 All owners of property on both sides of the above-mentioned street are hereby required to pave in accordance with the foregoing sections of this ordinance on or before the first day of November, 1892

SEC. 6 All paving shall be done under the supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the Street Committee

SEC. 7. If any owner or owners of property on either side of the above-mentioned street shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Street Committee to proceed to have the said sidewalks paved in front of and along the premises of the property-owner or owners so neglecting or refusing, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and the said Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville, Pa, will proceed to collect the cost thereof, with twenty per cent. advance thereon, in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, Pa, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892.

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
President of Council

Attest: ISAAC PARSONS, SR, Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough, Pa

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE GRADE ON THE EASTERLY AND WESTERLY SIDES OF WASHINGTON STREET, FROM THE CENTRE OF VANSANT AVENUE TO THE CENTRE OF DELAWARE AVENUE.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance the grade of Washington Street shall be as follows.

SEC. 1 Beginning in the centre of Vansant Avenue at an elevation of 98 77, thence ascending in a southerly direction at a ratio of four-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-two and a half feet, thence descending in a southerly direction, at a ratio of four-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of two hundred and seven and one-half feet to the centre of Delaware Avenue

SEC 2. Said grade, as above described, being the centre or crown of the Avenue. Gutters to be six inches deep That the curb grades are to approximate three-tenths of a foot lower than the elevations given for the grade for centre of streets.

SEC 3 Any portion of any ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
President of Council

Attest ISAAC PARSONS, SR, Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892

JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough,

An Ordinance

TO CHANGE THE GRADE ON THE NORTHERLY AND SOUTHERLY SIDES OF DELAWARE AVENUE FROM THE CENTRE OF MANOR ROAD TO THE CENTRE OF RIVERVIEW AVENUE.

The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Morrisville do ordain that after the passage of this ordinance the grade of Delaware Avenue shall be as follows.

SEC. 1. Beginning in the centre of the Manor Road at an elevation of 95 93, thence ascending in an easterly direction, at a ratio of five-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of six hundred and forty feet, thence descending in an easterly direction, at a ratio of five-tenths of a foot per one hundred feet, for a distance of three hundred feet, thence descending in an easterly direction, at a ratio of two feet per one hundred feet, for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the middle of Riverview Avenue

SEC 2. Said grade as above described being the centre or crown of the Avenue Gutters to be seven inches deep That the curb grades are to approximate three tenths of a foot lower than the elevation given for the grade for the centre of streets.

SEC. 3. Any portion of any ordinance in any way or manner conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance is hereby repealed

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, in the Borough of Morrisville, this Twenty-first day of September, 1892.

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
President of Council

Attest: ISAAC PARSONS, SR., Secretary.

Approved this 26th day of September, 1892.

JOHN W LIVINGSTON,
Burgess of Morrisville Borough

FOR RENT.

$12 PER MONTH NEW BRICK HOUSE, on Mulberry Street. Apply to WM E LAING.

In buying Clothing at YATES', corner 13th and Chestnut Streets, Phila, you are always sure of

Good quality,
Excellent workmanship,
Latest cut,
Newest patterns

and last, but not least,

LOWEST PRICES.

Spring.

All kinds of Seasonable Goods in our line constantly on hand.

Lawn Mowers, Fly Wire,
Door and Window Screen,
Ice-cream Freezers, Coolers, &c.

—AT THE—

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

J. Quicksall & Son.

Miscellaneous

FREDERICK KING,

DEALER IN

HEADLIGHT AND OTHER OILS,

LAMPS AND FIXTURES.

CONFECTIONERY!

Corner Pond and Dorrance Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Upholstering and Repairing

OF FURNITURE of all kinds.

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.

Chas. H. Ancker,

Mill Street, next to Post-office,
BRISTOL, PA.

A New Industry.

The undersigned are prepared to undertake all kinds of Electro-Plating in Nickel, Silver and Gold. Also, Electric Bell Work of every description.

ARDREY BROS.,
Pond Street.

WILLIAM GRACE,
18 Mill Street, BRISTOL, PA.

WALL PAPERS

Best Selection in the county, at Lowest Market Prices

WINDOW SHADES.

A full stock ready-made and made to order.

PAPER HANGING a Specialty.

Headquarters for French Tissue Papers.

B. C. FOSTER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Cor. Mill and Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Has constantly on hand all the new designs in

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,

Spectacles & Eyeglasses,

Rogers Bros. A No. 1 Silver-Plated Ware, 8-Day Clocks in Walnut, Oak and Black Enamel Wood, $4 to $10.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work done at home and warranted to give satisfaction.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

T. B. DOUGLASS,

No. 61 Mill Street, Bristol Pa.,

Has always on hand a large stock of first class Stoves and Tinware.

Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, High Art Stoves, and Embossed Stove Boards, and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Paper Wash Basins, Galvanized Waiters, Argot Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Metaline Brilliant,

the best article in the world for cleaning nickel, brass, silver, &c.

Wash Boilers, Japan-ware, Milk Pans and other articles in the tin line.

Polite attention. No trouble to show goods.

TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Co

are hereby requested to pay to Edward Thomas, Treasurer, No. 1607 Summer Street, Philadelphia, within 60 days from the date of this notice, 20 cents on each $100 insured by them respectively, to meet the liabilities of the Company.

The Treasurer will sit at the following times and places to receive the tax —

Monday, Oct 10, Silbert's hotel, Bristol, 9 to 12.
" " Eddington Store, 2 to 3.
" " Red Lion Hotel, 3 30 to 5
Wed'y. Oct. 12, Johnson's, Holmesburg, 9 to 3.
Friday, Oct. 14, Merz Bros hotel, Tacony, 9 to 12
" " Mrs. Myers, S. E. Cor. Bridge and Tacony Sts, 2 to 4.
Monday, Oct 17, Seven Stars Hotel, 9 to 3.
Wed'y, Oct 19, Upper hotel, Fox Chase, 1 to 3
Thursday Oct 20, Clayton's Branchtown, 9 to 12.
" " Felton's, Olney, 2 to 4.
Saturday, Oct. 22, Sandiford store, 9 to 12.
" " Upper hotel, Bustleton, 2 to 4,
Monday, Oct. 24, Mrs. Myers, S. E. Cor. Bridge and Tacony Sts, 9 to 3.
Wed'y, Oct. 26, Clayton's, Huntingdon Valley, 9 to 12.
" " Dyer's, Somerton, 2 to 4
Friday, Oct. 28, Stout's, Holmesburg, 9 to 3.
Wed'y, Nov. 2, McClintock's hotel, Main above Green St., 9 to 3.

If not paid by Nov. 9, 1892, ten per cent. will be added and the policy suspended until paid.

All notices by postal cards and hand bills shall be considered only as an act of courtesy and shall not establish a precedent. The company does not hold itself responsible for the safe delivery of individual notices.

By order of the Board.

THOS. SHALLCROSS, Sec'y.
September 9, 1892.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Will Re-open September 26th, 1892.

A. N. IREDELL,
Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.

ICE COLD

Soda Water,

AS COLD AS YOU WANT IT,

At COLLINS',

No. 317 Mill Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Comic Address to His Fellow Democrats on the Issues of the Day.

A cor spondent sends the following as an advance copy of Mr Cleveland's letter of acceptance.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS—
As your presidential candidate for eighteen ninety two
To the Democratic platform my allegiance I renew,
And congratulate the party on the declaration made
In favor of my theory of absolute free trade
To protect a growing industry I see with great delight
We have in this free country no constitutional right,
And when I am elected of which there is no doubt
This tariff for protection will be knocked completely out
Then wool and all its products from tariff taxes free,
We will raise our revenue from coffee and from tea
As Democrats we mourn that great McKinley slur
Of trying to keep out the plates of English tin,
And we will take the duty from all the iron ore
And welcome every product that comes from foreign shore
Our workingmen may growl I think I hear you say
For fear our glorious plan will soon reduce their pay,
But we must urge our organs to raise the hue and cry,
Of how very cheap our workingmen will buy
As for reciprocity inspired by Mr Blaine
Under such a banner no Democrat can train
Our organs will denounce it as a humbug and a fraud,
A law that will repeal it all Democrats may laud
The claim about the currency I heartily approve,
Let us once get back in the good old fashioned groove
Of which our party fathers so fondly still relate
When all the banks of issue were chartered by the state,
And money was as plenty as the sands upon the shore
And a counterfeit detector was kept in every store
To regulate election by law we must oppose
As long as such a law will tread upon the toes
Of our Democratic friends, who majorities denot
If they can only count and calculate the vote
For the ill end of the ticket all Democrats may shout
If victory crowns our canvass, we'll turn the rascals out
For Stevenson made a record that he never cared a straw
For any real humbug as a civil service law
Our party once in power, the record we will fill
With economic vetoes of every pension bill
And if a great deficiency we're called upon to face
A tax on private incomes the Democrats will place,
And about every measure which to our mind appears
To have ruined this great land for more than thirty years
Then rally round the flag for Cleveland and reform,
And when we hear the news on the bright November morn
May it bring us victory in answer to our prayer,
And Cleveland be restored to the presidential chair

—Philadelphia Press

HE IS NOT A DEMOCRAT

Mr. D'Auby Tells Why in Twelve Good Reasons.

Here are a dozen reasons why I am not a Democrat

First—Because the man that shot Lincoln was a Democrat

Second Because the Confederate constitution was written by Democrats

Third Because all free traders are Democrats

Fourth Because federal elections must be subject to federal laws

Fifth—Because a strong central government is essential to a more perfect union

Sixth Because Democracy always fears the result of honest elections

Seventh—Because with Democracy the constitution of the state is first and the constitution of the Union last

Eighth—Because Democracy is divided as to its own cardinal principles

Ninth Because Democracy shows its own incompetency to govern in states where it has full control

Tenth Because Democracy kept in slavery 8,000 000 workingmen and today poses as their friend

Eleventh—Because Democracy shows such a disregard for the rights of the people after election and manifests such deep concern in their welfare before it

Twelfth—Because Democracy rejoices over bad crops, strikes, reductions of wages, failures of banks and individuals, and deplores and grieves over Commissioner Peck's report showing an increase in wages L J D'AUBY

—Exchange

SAD CALAMITYITES.

ONE REPORT AFTER ANOTHER DAZED THE DEMOCRATS

This Has Been a Decidedly Bad Year for Them—Cleveland and the Mugwumps Have Unconditionally Surrendered to the 'Gang"—What Curtis Has to Say.

This is a very bad year for the Democratic party. The hearts of the members of the British Cobden club may well be wrung with anguish as they contemplate the successive disasters that have befallen their American free trade allies In the first place the excellent crops and the unparalleled industrial prosperity of the country were a great blow to the calamity party Short crops and bad business always work for Democratic success Then came the report of the United States senate committee, signed by the ablest Democrat in congress, John G. Carlisle, showing by incontrovertible proof that the wages of workingmen had increased while the prices of manufactured products had diminished under the McKinley law

Then there followed in quick succession the official reports of Labor Commissioner Peck and Bank Superintendent Preston, both Democrats The free traders had insisted, with all the noise and pertinacity of professional howling dervishes, that the McKinley tariff was oppressing industry and lessening the reward of labor Commissioner Peck's report proved that in one year under this tariff there had been in the single state of New York an increase of industrial production amounting to $31 000,000, an increase in the total amount of wages paid to factory employees of more than $6,000,000, and an average individual increase of wages amounting to $23.11 for 285,000 workers in sixty-eight manufacturing industries. Superintendent Preston demonstrated that the savings banks deposits in New York state had increased from $615,889,796 on Jan. 1 1889, to $710,112,878 48 on July 1, 1892, while the depositors had increased in number from 1,362,852 to 1,556,133.

These heavy blows sent the Democracy into a panic. They brought about a speedy and unconditional surrender on the part of Mr Cleveland and the Mugwumps to Bosses Croker, Sheehan, Murphy and the "semicriminal organization" of Tammany Hall. But there was still more misfortune in store for the luckless Democracy. Mr. George Tickner Curtis, the most eminent living Democratic authority on constitutional law, has publicly announced that he will not sanction, even by silence, the outrageous dogma that protection to American industry is unconstitutional.

More than this, Mr Curtis, whose name commands respect and whose opinions carry weight among citizens of all parties in every state in the Union, has declared not only that protection is constitutional, but that it is in the highest degree beneficial to the nation at large. This veteran Democrat, whose constitutional opinions have been quoted as authority by the Democratic press for so many years states his position with all the clearness and force that the English language can give to it He says

"In common with many other Democrats I cannot follow the leaders of the party in denouncing Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few, nor can I subscribe to the doctrine that a protective tariff is unconstitutional I have no pecuniary interest in manufactures, but I know what protection has done and is doing for this country If it operates for the benefit of the few I am not one of that few I am one of the many—one of the great majority benefited by it, including those who denounce it for the sake of obtaining political power If the leaders of a political party assembled in national convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency choose to stultify themselves by falsifying history they cannot expect to be followed by others who have any habits of independent thought and action"

This last disaster is one of the worst that has yet befallen the Democratic politicians The facts of the labor market and of the country's industrial development are all against them, and now they are openly denounced for their dishonesty and lack of patriotism by one of the most prominent and most highly esteemed Democrats in the United States Mr Cleveland and his followers may well wonder what is coming next —New York Press

Helping Out an Actor.

Mathews was always letter perfect, and severe with the forgetful ones Here is an instance I was once playing in Edinburgh in 'A Bachelor of Arts" A certain actor was cast for the part of Adolphus Mathews in the play was his tutor It was necessary for the elucidation of the plot for Adolphus to tell the story of his life to his tutor The scene arrived He did not know his part He started and stumbled started again and stumbled worse until at last thinking to get out of it he turned to Mathews and said 'Well er—if you come into the next room I'll tell you the story"

Mathews caught him by the coat

"Sit down sir' he cried sit down There are some ladies and gentlemen in this house tonight who would like to hear you tell the story Never mind me Go on

'Well er—' began the youth

'Just so" said the inexpressible comedian you wanted to tell me that you were born"—

'Yes," faltered the youth

'And that after spending a few years — Just so'

So Mathews filled out the whole speech for him When he had finished he turned to the young fellow and in a voice of thunder cried

Now you may go into the next room!"—Henry Irving in Strand Magazine

A Useful Little Pet

The average housekeeper will be pleased to hear that of late years there has been added to the family of pets a small creature much sought after and highly prized by the youngsters It is a turtle of the smaller variety and sometimes a tortoise

When said youngsters start off for the woods and return bearing in their hands a squirming struggling turtle a feeling more of disgust than of pleasure is seen depicted upon the face of the average housekeeper But if the woman in question will harbor the little creature in the yard or kitchen to the infinite delight of the boys and girls she will find herself suddenly growing attached to it for the simple reason that it performs certain little offices by which it soon endears itself to the heart of the housekeeper

They cost little or nothing to keep feeding mostly on lettuce leaves or other vegetable matter, and render useful service by keeping a kitchen or garden free from beetles and vermin —New York Commercial Advertiser

How Ney Faced Death

Marshal Ney was the son of a hardworking cooper and had risen from the ranks of the army He was a child of the people, and whatever may have been his vanities he threw them all aside in his last days

When he was led out to death an officer ordered a bandage tied over his eyes

Why should you do that?' said Ney Haven't I been accustomed for twenty five years to look bullets and cannon balls in the face?

He himself ordered the soldiers to fire, standing and facing them

His career summed up in one life the spectacular heroism of the past —Youth's Companion

Anecdotes and Their Use.

No biographer can afford to neglect the illustration and anecdotes of every day life, for they may serve his purpose more successfully than the most elaborate analysis Without the use of anecdote it is therefore impossible to attempt biography, and when a biographer mentions a peculiar characteristic an anecdote may justify his statement and confirm his accuracy Thus one may read that Adam Smith was remarkably absentminded No one will doubt this when told that once having to sign his name to an official document the great economist produced not his own signature but an elaborate imitation of a signature of the person who signed before him and that on another occasion a sentinel on duty having saluted him in military style was surprised to see him acknowledge it by an awkward copy of the same gestures

Busch the Boswellian biographer of Bismarck, says that the chancellor is of a choleric disposition The least vexation is liable to provoke him to volcanic outbursts of temper, but the eruption rapidly subsides He tells no confirmatory anecdotes, but Count Buest comes to his rescue, saying in his "Memoirs" that Bismarck once left the emperor's apartment in a rage, and finding that he was carrying by accident the key with him he threw it into a basin in a friend's room and broke the basin into fragments "Are you ill?" asked the occupant of the room 'I was," replied Bismarck, "but am better now"—S Arthur Bent in North American Review

Monster Locomotives.

The Central Pacific railroad has some monster engines in use on the western end of its route—those made at the Sacramento shops in 1888 Each of these gigantic locomotives weighs, exclusive of tender, 123 000 pounds —St Louis Republic

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THE SLEEPING MIND.

WHILE THE JUDGMENT SLEEPS ONE'S FANCY RUNS RIOT

Grotesque Juxtaposition of Incompatible Things During Our Slumbering Hours—Strange Sensations That Occur When the Body Is Senseless.

As for the power of dreams to resuscitate apparently obliterated impressions various instances are on record the present writer once recovered in a dream and retained after waking a tune which he had for months past made numerous vain attempts to recall The locale of his dream was a concert room in which the tune had actually been heard Forgotten scenes disused habits past deeds old thoughts—some duplicate of all these the negative so to speak, of each photograph exists somewhere in the all capacious storage room of the mind and it seems to be the special function of the dream faculty to shuffle this pack of experiences the forgotten and the unforgotten alike and to rearrange the disconnected units with arbitrary anarchy of caprice and with more than kaleidoscopic variety of recombination

Hence of course the grotesque juxtaposition of incompatible things which is the most familiar though not the invariable feature of dream composition, and by which any head may be fitted upon any shoulders You happen to know a bishop whom in real life you have never seen or even imagined in any other attire than the austerest broadcloth and episcopal black hose and whose whole appearance embodies your ideal of decorous gravity, and you dream of seeing him driving a stagecoach and wearing a drab greatcoat and a white hat but the hat and coat themselves no less than the bishop are doubtless transcripts from your experience, and the actual Jehu to whom they properly belong, and of whom in waking hours you perhaps retain no recollection may reappear in some other dream habited in full prelatic garb

Usually the dreamer acquiesces without a murmur in these ludicrous incongruities whence it would appear that as a rule our minds are in fact temporarily insane while in the dream state and as the converse of this thesis Mr Greenwood hazards the proposition that madness itself is but a perpetual dreaming On the other hand some dreams do appear intellectually coherent assuming what is perhaps open to some doubt that we are ever really capable of accurately reviewing them in all their detail after awaking, and this is why it is apparently so impossible to find any theory that will embrace the whole field of dream phenomena and reduce them to intelligible unity of cause

Mr Greenwood in one passage falls back upon the idea of mental duality, and this seems to derive some conjectural support from the familiar experience of dreaming and knowing what we dream, as though one half of the mind watched the other half from a more or less external and separate standing ground But this is one of the by phenomena which do not advance us far toward a general theory

You dream of the occurrence of a certain incident which strikes you as singular and inexplicable but which is presently explained in the course of the same dream by a sequence of other incidents following each other like the successive stages of the unravelment of a mystery plot in a story of Wilkie Collins' or Edgar Poe's the astounding and incomprehensible thing about it being this—that assuming you to be the inventor of your own dream you must before the occurrence of incident No 1 have already conceived and arranged the whole sequence of incidents of which you have nevertheless no conscious premonition Bewildering as it seems there is no resisting this conclusion from Mr Greenwood's facts and the present writer remembers to have had one experience essentially analogous to Mr Greenwood's and which was briefly as follows

He dreamed that he put a question to another person in the form of a request for certain information, and received a different reply from what he could have anticipated the reply taking the form of an intelligent correction of his own error as implied in his query the mysterious thing being that he was enlightened by his own creature" to borrow a phrase of Mr Greenwood's his 'creature" giving him information which he received as an acquisition of new knowledge but of which apparently he must nevertheless have been possessed at that antecedent point of time when he framed his own question for his power of conceiving the question itself implied his unconscious forecast of the reply which yet came upon him as a surprise

It is another case of duplex mind—one half of the mind conveying to the other half information with which the latter was previously unsupplied But the present writer has had another private experience, if possible still more extraordinary He was staying in a small country house his bedroom was immediately above a drawing room in which was a piano and another inmate of the house was a lady who was an amateur pianist About 8 o'clock one morning he dreamed he was in the garden where he was presently joined by this lady and together they at once entered the house, when the lady, proceeding to the piano sat down and began playing Weber's well known polacca in E, which commences with a trill or shake He thereupon awoke to find that the lady was actually at the piano below, that she was just commencing Weber's polacca and that the trill, which occupies perhaps a fraction over a second in execution was just being played

Now the amazing not to say staggering feature of the thing is this That the incident which in the dream was antecedent to the playing of the polacca—viz, the walk from the garden to the drawing room—must in reality have been invented by the dreamer's mind after the actual first note of the music had been struck, and invented for the purpose of leading up to that music! Mr Greenwood will probably agree with us that this is in a certain sense an even more complex case than those of prolepsy It seems to imply that the dreaming mind cannot only annihilate the time condition of things, as we apprehend it in waking experience, but can also invert or dislocate their time sequence in a manner which the wide awake intellect is powerless to understand or to conceive Truly 'such stuff as dreams are made of' is a material which we have yet to analyze —London Spectator

False Alarm

"I have just found a well defined case of Asiatic collarer!" shouted the excited citizen rushing into the police station The health office was telephoned to, the patrol wagon was called out, and five policemen and a doctor were hauled around to the address given by the citizen, where an inoffensive Chinese was found putting a glassy gloss and a wire edge on the neck wear of some person or persons unknown —Indianapolis Journal

Great Men Who Danced

The ancients regarded dancing as a necessary accomplishment Socrates learned the art in his old age while Plato in his Commonwealth advocated the establishment of dancing schools The Romans celebrated their victories and pastoral festivals by elaborate dances They excelled in pantomime dances from which the ballet was evolved The Emperor Domitian forbade the senators to dance and for so doing removed several members from the senate Grave statesmen and politicians of high degree have excelled in the oldest of the arts —Lee J Vance in Popular Science Monthly

A Dog Well Trained

Sir John Lubbock has succeeded in training his dog to distinguish a card with "water" on it if it wants water, one with "food" if it wants food, and so on The dog soon learned to distinguish the blank from the written ones, then he learned to attach an idea to some of the latter and was finally able to fetch to his master the card which corresponded with his wish To get a single meal he had to fetch some eighteen or twenty of these cards He made no mistakes —Atlanta Constitution

Miscellaneous

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SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation curing and preventing this annoying complaint while they also correct all disorders of the stomach stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint but fortunately their goodness does not end here and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast Our pills cure it while others do not

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take One or two pills make a dose They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge but by their gentle action please all who use them In vials at 25 cents five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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